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GOLD YIELD BIG IN MINES OF RUMANIA

District Once Worked by Roman Legions Whose Tools Still Remain

SIZABLE NUGGETS FREQUENTLY FOUND

Novel Solution Found of Dealing With Employees Whose Honesty Falters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRAD, Rumania — This pleasant town of 10,000 inhabitants, hidden away here in the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, is the center of Rumania's gold mining region discovered by Trajan's legions centuries ago. The town museum contains interesting implements used in the mines by the Roman soldiers.

Why the rich mineral was deserted and left untouched for so many centuries remains a mystery. It was not until the last century, under German initiative, that the mines again received attention; but their real value promises to be brought out by the Rumanians.

After having spent three weeks traveling through the provinces, crossing frontiers in search for an understanding of racial difficulties often running into evidence of anti-semitism or Communism, and seldom ever stopping in a locality where there was not a general complaint of hard times, or economic crisis, it was pleasant to come here where miners and their families are living happily and quietly in the tiny rich valleys which separate the hills, which would be called mountains if it were not for the high Carpathians and Transylvanian Alps near by.

The entire region is one of historical interest. In every important town there is either an old castle, or the remains of one, which dominates the crest of a half-grown mountain, and which formerly housed the overlord of the region. Rumania was once a group of principalities; now and then a strong prince united them to present a common front against the enemy, who was usually the Turk. Many of these fortress-houses were razed by the enemy, rebuilt and razed again, but some of them still stand in their ancient splendor, such as is the case of one at Brad now occupied by the Queen Dowager Marie.

Romans Worked Mines

The owners of the castles and large estates with game preserves, which today still contain wild boar and bear in great numbers, may have exploited some of the smaller mines, which are still worked by most primitive methods, but evidence proves that the larger ones opened by the Roman soldiers were abandoned until the last century, when they were reopened. There are about 200 small mines worked by hand, producing only enough of the valuable metal to provide a living to the owners, many of whom are peasants. The state owns others of greater value, but a single

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High Tax Blamed by Realtors on Excess of Laws

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Judge Arthur J. Lacy, Detroit, chairman of the property owners' division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in the principal address before the Indiana State Real Estate Association convention, advocated consolidation of government departments to reduce taxes.

"The multiplicity of government in this country is indefensible," he declared, saying that in many instances counties or other administration units could be consolidated without impairing the efficiency of government, and would result in lowering the cost considerably.

"Such changes, however, would have to be initiated by the people as office holders are placed in a legal groove where they can do little but follow precedent; besides, many of them oppose changes that would eliminate their jobs. Taxes in this country now total $13,000,000,000 annually, or one-seventeenth of the national income. A decade ago taxes were only half that much."

Joe Rand Beckett, Indianapolis, State Senator and secretary of Governor Leslie's tax survey commission, declared mounting expenditures of government is the outstanding cause of the present burden of taxation.

Recognizing that the Indiana State Constitution is in need of revision, a resolution was adopted calling for a constitutional convention. Changes in the Constitution pertaining to methods of taxation was one of the principal subjects discussed.

Elimination of the one-year redemption period in mortgage foreclosure proceedings was advocated by William Schilitges of Indianapolis.

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Spain to Use Gold to Buoy Up Peseta

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Madrid

AN ATTEMPT to buoy up the peseta exchange by Spain's gold reserve to guarantee payments in this country's money at New York, London and Paris was agreed upon Sept. 23 by the Government and the Bank of Spain.

The Government assured the bankers that it would give them its fullest coöperation.

Joint Nations May Convene to Stay 'Reds'

France Convinced Indo-Chinese Disturbances Fomented by Communists

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The recurrence of disorders in Indo-China has led the French Government to devise two principal methods of dealing with the colonial situation.

Firstly, assuming that the disturbances are due primarily to economic causes, the mother country, which is enjoying an exceptional degree of prosperity as compared with other nations, anticipates giving increased financial aid to the colonies. Secondly, proceeding on the assumption that the disturbances in Indo-China, as well as those in China, British India and the Dutch East Indies, are fundamentally the work of Communist propagandists encouraged by the Soviet régime, France is understood to be considering the advisability of establishing a joint body representing European powers holding territory in Asia to work together against the infiltration of Communist propaganda and its resulting violence.

The most recent disorder in Indo-China centers in Northern Annam. This district is not passing through any particular economic crisis and the disturbances there are consequently considered to be artificially induced by Red propaganda. Although genuine nationalist sentiment undoubtedly plays a part in Indo-Chinese risings, as in India, nevertheless most colonizing countries have long since been convinced that the more violent outbreaks can be traced to emissaries from Moscow.

According to Robert Poulaine, writing in the semi-official Le Temps, the Minister of the Colonies intends to propose a periodic meeting in some city bordering on the Indian Ocean of European functionaries more particularly concerned in their respective colonies with watching over revolutionary elements. Assuming that colonial disturbances are largely due to the international organization of Bolshevists encouraging conflict and disorder this would be the first step toward opposing their machinations with an international body pledged to colonial peace and security.

The Government's recognition that much can be done to prevent colonial outbreaks by assisting overseas dominions in improving their economic status is widely applauded. "Let colonial prosperity be reëstablished and colonial agitation will lose much of its acuteness," A. L. Jeune, financial writer in the Paris-Midi, declares.

The stabilization of the Indo-Chinese piaster at 10 gold francs last May is considered to have prevented great economic disorder in the French Far East. The Government now has in view definite projects tending to ameliorate market conditions for various raw materials which play a fundamental part in the commerce between the mother country and colonies.

France has undoubtedly become more colonial thinking in the past year, and the international colonial exposition opening in April, 1931, will undoubtedly emphasize this tendency. Even the Indo-Chinese disturbances which have been much less violent and far-reaching than those in India have served to turn French attention toward their overseas possessions.

Poe Self-Portrait Sent From Italy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three portrait drawings by Edgar Allan Poe, recently sent to the United States from Italy by their owner, are declared by Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott to constitute an artistic discovery of the first rank.

Dr. Mabbott, an authority on Poe, has been appointed editor of the proposed edition of the poet's works to be issued by Columbia University Press. The drawings are of Mrs. Sarah E. Shelton, Virginia Clemm, and a self-portrait, and were given by Poe to Henry O'Reilly, an ancestor of the present owner.

Dr. Mabbott declares the self-portrait to be the greatest find of all. It was made probably in 1845, and represents the poet with a moustache. "This most satisfactory likeness gives us with surprising skill for an amateur what the author of 'Raven' thought he looked like," says Dr. Mabbott. Mrs. Shelton is supposed to have inspired Poe's "Tamerlane" and possibly "Annabel Lee." She was a sweetheart of the poet's youth. The picture of Virginia Clemm is her only known portrait made before her marriage to Poe.

IRAK RULER VISITS ROME

SAN ROSSORE, Italy (AP)—King Feisal of Irak called on King Victor Emmanuel Sept. 22 and remained for lunch.

EUROPEAN STATES TAKE FIRST STEP TOWARD UNION

Constructive Discussion Starts—World Depression Before Geneva Committee

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Aristide Briand, Dr. Julius Curtius, and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Ministers, respectively, of France, Germany, and Great Britain, meeting privately in the Hotel des Bergues on Sept. 23, decided that the first meeting for constructive discussion between the 27 states making up the new European Federation should be held in January, 1931, coincidentally with the session of the League of Nations Council.

A committee of the 27 European states meeting in the Council Chamber of the League of Nations on Sept. 23, made a notable reinterpretation of the Briand plan by calling the new organization which is established a "committee for study of European coöperation." M. Briand was elected the first president of the committee, and it is expected the presidency will change at each regular meeting.

But instead of being called a committee for European federation, as in previous references, M. Briand announced the committee of 27 would more accurately be described as "Comité d'Etude pour l'Union Européan." The French word "union" is best translated, according to an official British source, as "coöperation." The committee is now established. Before January, a single representative of each European state will be designated to speak for his country on the committee.

Sir Eric Drummond, who was elected secretary, will serve to emphasize the indissoluble connection between the League and Pan-Europe.

Later in the day the representatives of the European states met in the glass room of the Palais des Nations and drafted the technical organization for a European Federation. Political issues were left aside, the meeting merely planning how and when further development of M. Briand's idea for uniting Europe may take place.

The economic committee of the Assembly, faced by the grim specter of world depression has been attempting during the present session to seize upon some measure capable of harnessing the League's forces in the economic work which during recent months has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among both friends and critics of the League.

Finally on Sept. 23 the committee adopted a resolution presented by the Indian delegation directing the League to engage upon a [illegible] investigation of all the causes of present world depression. The principal support of this investigation was given by Miss Susan Lawrence, delegate from Great Britain.

Miss Lawrence reminded the delegates that every single member of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

American Fliers Held as Chilean Revolt Plot Fails

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (AP)—Two American aviators are threatened with trial by court-martial for their share in the attempt at revolution at Concepcion Sept. 21 against the Administration of President Col. Carlos Ibanez.

The Minister of Interior, Carlos Froedden, at the instruction of the President, gave the Associated Press details of their arrest, and identified them as "Edward Orville de Larin" and "Reed Smith Doyle."

Senor Froedden said they would be held, while their action in flying a plane to Concepcion and the landing there of five persons who later attempted to initiate a rebellion was investigated, to ascertain if there was possible violation of aeronautical code provisions.

If, he said, it developed that there also was complicity in the plot to overthrow the Government through causing an uprising of the Chacabuco regiment they will be subject to trial by court-martial and sentenced in accordance with the circumstances.

It was understood the Americans claimed they were making a commercial trip to Santiago and were returning to Argentina by way of Concepcion.

The Government's communiqué said the five Chileans had landed in Concepcion Sept. 22 in an airplane piloted by the two Americans and had then gone to the garrison in the city. The Chileans tried to stir up the Chacabuco regiment but were arrested by General Barcelo.

They Will Direct Parents-Teachers' Congress

OFFICIALS OF NATIONAL CONGRESS

Top Row, Left to Right—Mrs. E. Elmo Bollinger, Secretary; Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif., President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, First Vice-President. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Mrs. B. I. Elliott, Treasurer; W. E. Baker, General Secretary.

GOVERNOR ALLEN BOWS TO BROWN; RATES TO STAND

Executive Says He Hopes Legislature Will Revise the Law

Gov. Frank G. Allen announced from the executive chamber, Sept. 23, that the motor insurance rates, as promulgated by Mr. Brown, insurance commissioner, would stand. He expressed regret that the commissioner could not find justification for lower rates and hoped that the next Legislature would revise the law and introduce a demerit system.

Practically every city and town in Massachusetts will feel the rate increase as contained in the 1931 schedule released by Commissioner Brown on Sept. 22.

The only localities to avoid the increases were Cambridge, Everett, Revere, Chelsea, Somerville and Winthrop, where the rates were already considered high.

In making public the long-awaited insurance rates, Mr. Brown stands squarely on his declaration that conditions warrant increased rates, despite Gov. Frank G. Allen's statement that he was absolutely opposed to higher rates. For all motor vehicles, the 1931 rates will average 4 per cent in increases compared to 6 per cent in the tentative schedule drawn up by the commissioner before the Governor's stand was made known.

Mr. Brown declared that Governor Allen's recommendation that a demerit system be worked into the present insurance plan is being carefully considered, but in State House sources it is not expected that such a system will be put in operation until after next year.

Boston is hardest hit by the increased rates, light cars being taxed $53 instead of $48, medium cars $57 instead of $53 and heavy automobiles, such as Packards and Cadillacs, paying $66 instead of $59.

The rates were released only after careful consideration of the tentative schedule, Mr. Brown asserted, in order that the Governor's desires might be complied with so far as possible. But the commissioner justified the increases on the grounds that he could see no other alternative, considering conditions. As commissioner it is his duty to draw up insurance rates according to specific laws, he said, and under these laws he has established the published premiums.

PARENT-TEACHER EDUCATION PLAN GOES TO ROOTS

Foremost Factor Will Be Character as Shown by Outlined Program

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Character education will be a foremost factor in parent-teacher [illegible] in the United States this year, it was brought out Sept. 23 at a meeting of the executive board of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the New Ocean House here.

The pace of modern life has become so accelerated, and so many factors have gained foothold in it to complicate adolescent life, that unusual effort has been centered by the organization upon framing programs which will dig deep into the roots of the problems of young people and seek, not by an overbalance of parental and teaching authority, but by understanding and sympathy in the common goal of right living, to bring about a standard of manners and ideals that can be put forth as worthy of the widest adherence.

Although the executive board faced an almost overwhelming volume of routine administrative business to be discussed, time was set aside in the general morning and afternoon meetings to hear speakers who represent strategic experiments in parent-teacher work.

Mrs. Ruth White Colton of the Connecticut State Department of Education and a member of the faculty of Yale University reported on the character education project being carried on under a grant from the Hartley Foundation. She brought out the necessity for all agencies in the community to coöperate in the numerous phases that must underlie any workable plan of character education.

Meet Other Members

The organization, she said, looked to churches, civic centers and schools to be alert in finding ways to reach out and grasp the attention and interest of young people and of setting up among the young people a consciousness that the program was not designed upon a basis of censorship, but upon an objective and a good-

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How Can China Hurdle 200 Years?

China must hurdle 200 years to bring herself parallel to the economy of the present day. The seriousness of the problem, basically economic and educational, is such that it deserves careful consideration and justifies every assistance within the power of the western world. The Christian Science Monitor is to publish a series of three articles which will discuss the problems of China and suggest ways of solving them. The articles will run on the Editorial Page, the first appearing

TOMORROW

Tramps of the Air Fold Their Wings in Strange Places Looking for Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—On the heels of the renowned world wanderer, the tramp ship, comes the tramp airplane. Seeking odd jobs in the out-of-the-way places this free lance airship occupies from airport to airport, from landing spot to landing place, the same commercial standing as the roving freighter soliciting cargo offerings on the seven seas.

The farmer who wants a quarter section of pasture well seeded from the air; the orchardist desiring a poison dusting for his trees; the tuna fisherman dreaming of the approaching schools of fish; the Alaska prospector or trapper yearning quick passage over a high range of mountains; the game warden looking for a safe, sure method of planting fingerlings in a mountain lake; the fur trader in the arctic rushing his pelts to market; the editor with a proclivity to scoop his rivals—the tramp or taxi airplane may be found waiting, eager and ready to take the job.

In the numerous commercial projects under way in the far West there are daily calls for hurried airplane service where such conveniences on schedules could not undertake the tasks.

The farther away the need for speed the surer the tramp airplane is of getting the work. In Alaska with its 40 municipal landing fields and innumerable lakes and flat areas tramp airplanes have been a paying investment and they are constantly employed.

Along the Pacific coast and far into the inter-mountain states the business of the tramp ships' pilots is showing excellent profits.

Chang Rules in Peiping as Allies Retire

Nanking Said to Plan Making Manchurian Head of Rehabilitation Work

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The Manchurian military occupation of Hopei (Chihli) Province was completed Sept. 23, with a minimum of disturbance and damage. Shansi brigades remained at Peiping until Mukden's arrival, after which they turned over the Government and prepared to depart. The Manchurians displayed posters declaring, "We come as emissaries of peace, purposing to mediate in the internal crisis."

The Peiping Chamber of Commerce issued a peace appeal supporting Mukden's proclamation urging a cessation of hostilities. It is reported that Feng Yu-hsiang, one of the leaders of the northern alliance, has sought an armistice, but fighting continues in Honan.

NANKING (AP)—The official Kuomin news agency Sept. 22 stated that the Nationalist Government was planning to appoint Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, the "Rehabilitation Commissioner" for North China.

As a result of new political problems confronting the Kuomintang (political party supporting the Government) arising from the [illegible] armed intervention between the Northern Alliance and the Government forces in North China, Nationalist leaders said the Kuomintang planned a special session of the central executive committee early in October to consider the issues.

TOKYO (AP)—Chang Hsueh-liang, dictator of Manchuria, rules in Peiping, his troops having driven out

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Danger of 'Putsch' in Reich Minimized by Von Hindenburg

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg, through the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, made known to the Associated Press Sept. 23 his confidence in Germany's continued stability and tranquillity in the face of radical success in the Reichstag election of Sept. 14.

The attitude of President von Hindenburg, not only as Chief Executive of the Reich, but as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and supreme guardian of the republican Constitution, was confirmed by the Chancellor in an exclusive interview after a conference with the President.

The Chancellor himself assured the correspondent that he foresaw no danger of a "putsch" in any section of Germany and continued in part:

"The President fully shares the opinion that no danger whatever of a 'putsch' exists in any part of Germany and that the existing forces of law would be wholly adequate to restore peace and order within the shortest period."

DUMPING OF WHEAT BY SOVIETS LAID TO LACK OF MONEY

Crop Rushed on Market With Expectation of Buying at Lower Prices to Meet Home Shortage, Reports Indicate

PLEA FOR DISTRESSED UKRAINIANS MADE TO SYNAGOGUES IN LONDON

Hedging Practice General in Grain Markets of All Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The alleged Russian short selling of wheat in the Chicago market continues to be an unsettling factor in the trade not only at this market, but in other world grain centers. The question now involved in the discussion of the matter between the Department of Agriculture and the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade is as to whether Russian agents have been trying to load the market down to an extent that would unsettle the grain trade in general and thereby retard any general business recovery.

As a matter of fact, the amount of wheat that is now reported to have been sold short by the Russian agencies is only 7,500,000 bushels. To the layman this would appear to be a big quantity. There are times when the sudden selling of that much wheat on the market would cause a temporary panic, and doubtless cause a severe drop in prices, at least temporarily.

Spread over a number of days, as it is understood this selling has been, it would attract little attention, and in the huge volume of trade transacted every day in the Chicago wheat pit would mean but little.

Ulterior Motive Seen

The point is made by the Washington officials that an ulterior purpose is indicated because the Russian sellers could not possibly apply any of their own wheat on such short contracts. In other words they could not deliver the goods. However, this is not necessarily the case.

Assuming there was no such ulterior motive, there is nothing to prevent the Soviet agents in charge of the wheat transactions to sell wheat short in the Chicago or in any other wheat market to guard against any general decline which would depreciate the value of their wheat at home, or afloat.

English and other foreign merchants constantly make use of the facilities of the Chicago market to hedge purchases of grain in other countries. A cargo of wheat, for example, bought in Argentina, may be hedged immediately by the sale of an equivalent amount of wheat in the Chicago pit.

Liverpool often will hedge wheat bought in South America, Australia, Canada, India or the Black Sea countries, in Chicago or Winnipeg, or at Liverpool as their judgment dictates, but in no case is the wheat so bought hedged with any idea of delivering it on the Chicago contracts. When the cargoes are finally sold the merchant buys in his hedges and closes the transaction. Argentine or Canadian or other wheat could no more be delivered at Chicago with the import duty of 42 cents a bushel intervening than could the Russian wheat.

Estimates on Pool

Before the heavy movement of the Canadian wheat started this season there was a big controversy as to how much the pool would advance as an initial payment on the 1930 wheat crop. The main argument was the question as to whether hedging of the wheat bought would be compulsory, the banks insisting the wheat should be hedged.

The result of the argument was apparently a compromise with the understanding that part of it should be

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New Call for Protection to Farmers Voiced—Cargoes Crowd Other Ports

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The arrival at British ports of a number of additional wheat ships from south Russia has restarted the demand here for protection against what is popularly regarded as a sinister attempt on the part of the Soviet Government to ruin the farmers of the British Empire and the United States.

But the situation, serious as it has become, owing to the disorganization of the British grain and freight markets by the sudden rush of exports from the Black Sea, is explained in city or financial circles here as due at least partly to economic causes.

The Soviets are badly in need of ready money. There has also been a good harvest in south Russia. Acting upon the view that the world's wheat situation is such that prices will go even lower than they now are the Soviets have been rushing this harvest upon the market in the expectation of being able to rebuy if necessary at favorable rates hereafter to make good any resultant shortage among their own people.

This applies especially to the case of shortage in northern Russia which, it is claimed, can be supplied more cheaply by ship than over the by no means highly efficient Russian rail ways. It follows that Canadian or United States wheat may even be cheaper in Moscow than the Russian article from Black Sea ports.

Accumulating in Storage

The Soviets' recent sale for future delivery of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago is accounted for similarly as a bear operation based upon expectation that the large Russian wheat exports to European markets [illegible] prices to a point where the American-grown article can be bought profitably to fill this engagement.

It is noted in this connection that Soviet wheat is not being sold as quickly as it arrives here. It is accumulating in storage in Liverpool and other British centers, in many cases at Soviet risk, and the same applies to what is happening in continental ports.

Estimates vary as to actual amount of the south Russia harvest. It is stated, however, in shipping circles that about 22,000,000 bushels have been exported which points to the amount available being very considerable.

Appeals for Relief

Moving tales of the scarcity of food among the Russians themselves are still reaching Britain. The Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations, for example, is appealing to all synagogues here to relieve the distress among 2,250,000 Zionists in the Ukraine.

It has been the policy of the Soviet Government hitherto, however, to place what they regard as national requirements before those of the individual. Wheat is not the only article that is being poured out from Russia. Complaints of dumping here of Soviet barley, timber and even soap are also heard.

Information has also been received that the same thing is going on in other European states. The Latvian Union timber merchants held a meeting Sept. 18, for example, to protest against Soviet dumping. In Estonia also the state timber and flax markets are both suffering from a similar cause.

New Battery Will Run Farmer's Radio for Entire Year Without Recharging

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—As farm relief has held the center of the political stage this year, so does the farmer score again as the object of the radio engineer's attention. At the World's Radio Fair which opened in Madison Square Garden Sept. 22 definite trends were shown toward developing the farm radio market.

The last few years have seen radio successfully operating its receiver from alternating current, thereby eliminating the need of batteries among the city and suburban dwellers. With success attending this effort, the long neglected farmer, who has been using battery sets of several years ago, finds the first step to fill his needs is new tubes and batteries.

It is said that a market for 4,000,000 sets exist in the country in places where regular electric current is not available. This means using batteries. Ordinary tubes take so much current they make battery replacements expensive. So the first step was the development by the R. C. A. of tubes which gave good results with little battery drain.

Today comes the announcement of the latest step in this direction, a new battery for the small current tubes, a battery with "lungs" for breathing in air for replenishment. The National Carbon Company has perfected this new battery, which, selling for around $8, will run a seven-tube set using the new tubes for one year without needing a new battery. It is a two-volt battery and two-volt tubes are available for it.

Ordinary batteries have certain elements in them, including oxygen-producing units. When the oxygen has been used up the battery is finished. In this new battery two porous patches can be seen on top and through these "lungs" oxygen is taken in by the battery. Thus a ready supply of this important element makes the battery hold its voltage for 1000 hours of operation on a seven-tube set.

This opens up the way for good sets for the farmers and doubtless many manufacturers will produce these in the next few months. In the meantime, many a critical city dweller who likes the silence of battery operation and its freedom from noises, will find in this new battery the answer to his need as well.

Moscow Charges Conspiracy to Wreck Food Industries; Accuses British Company

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Ogpu, as the secret police organization is known, announces it has discovered a large counter-revolutionary spying organization engaged in an attempted wrecking of the meat, fish, canning, and vegetable industries of the Soviet Union involving responsible workers in the land and trade commissariats as well as state planning institutions.

The purpose of the organization, Ogpu declares, is to "create a famine in the country, bring dissatisfaction among the masses of the workers to help overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat." Most of the members of the organization are stated to be former noblemen, officers, manufacturers and merchants connected with emigrés abroad, foreign capitalists, as well as a group of famous professors recently arrested.

According to the statement said to have been made by the organizer and leader of the conspiracy Prof. A. V. Riasanzev, the scheme emanated from a Mr. Pothergill, a representative of an English firm, the Union Cold Storage Company, which before the revolution entered business in Russia and negotiated in 1924 a bacon concession with Moscow.

Professor Riasanzev declares Mr. Pothergill asked him to organize a counter-revolutionary body for the purpose of injuring and wrecking the

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NEW HAMPSHIRE ASKS CUT IN RAIL TARIFFS ON COAL

Annual Saving of $750,000 Would Result—Need Called Urgent

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A reduction of railroad tariff on bituminous coal brought into New Hampshire was asked by the state Sept. 23 in tables submitted to G. H. Peck, Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, at a hearing in the so-called New Hampshire coal case.

Mr. Peck was conducting a hearing on charges brought by the state, the New England Paper and Pulp Tariff Association and the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association, all of which claimed the railroads charged excessive and discriminatory rates on soft coal sent into this section.

The hearing opened Sept. 22 in the Federal Building, but was transferred to the Senate chamber at the State House. More than 50 lawyers, representatives of 40 railroads named as defendants in the case, were at the hearing.

Data for the state of New Hampshire was submitted by Benjamin C. Brooks of Washington, D. C., special counsel. Brooks said that, basing his estimates on the average consumption of soft coal by New Hampshire manufacturers, there would be a saving yearly of about $750,000 if coal rates were reduced an average of $1 a ton.

Ralph W. Davis, Attorney-General, questioned Mr. Brooks at length on the benefits to be derived from reduction in the railroad tariff, not only by New Hampshire manufacturers, but by others throughout New England.

The New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association contends that discriminatory rates give manufacturers at other points, outside New England, an advantage in coal costs.

The State called a group of witnesses to present evidence indicating that New Hampshire manufacturers were facing an acute problem because of heavy coal transportation charges. They included F. E. Coy of the Coy Paper Company, Claremont; O. G. Morrison, Elm Mills, Tilton; Horace J. Davis, Boxboard manufacturer of Contoocook; Charles P. Pitman, Laconia Hosiery manufacturer, and John W. Dole, representing the Dodge Davis Manufacturing Company of Bristol.

All of the witnesses testified that a reduction of coal tariff charges would improve industrial conditions.

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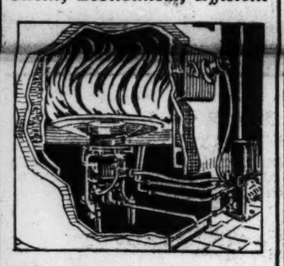

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Accommodations for Private Parties

The Ware Coffee Shop

32 WEST 39TH STREET

LUNCHEON 60c and 90c DINNER $1.00

Southern Fried Chicken Served every evening.

Private Room for Special Parties

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THE Cherry Tree

growing for 7 years at

21 WEST 45TH ST.

Luncheon 50c and 60c

Dinner 75c, 80c and 85c

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In Ye Olde Greenwich Village

178 West 4th St.

(NEAR TENTH CHURCH)

Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c

Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c

Closed on Sundays

Betty Sue Luncheon

For Men and Women

9 CHURCH ST. Second

NEAR CORTLANDT Floor

YOSHIDA TEA ROOM

11 WEST 56TH STREET

LUNCHEON 75c *DINNER $1.25*

Sundays and Holidays—Dinner only—$1.25. (1:00 to 8:30.) Circle 2097

Boston Man to Aid Dominican Finance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was named Sept. 23 by President Hoover to consult with officials of the Dominican Government on financial arrangements looking to reconstruction in that country.

At the same time two other appointments were announced at the White House, Henry J. Anslinger, commissioner of prohibition in the old bureau, under the Treasury, was named commissioner to head the reorganized narcotic bureau created by the last session of Congress, while David H. Kincheloe (D.), Representative from Kentucky, was named by interim appointment to the customs court of New York, which lacks a Democratic member.

The Wadsworth appointment involves important considerations of the fiscal arrangements between Santo Domingo and the United States, which, under treaties, is limited by agreement with Washington in the amount of money it may borrow in external loans. Mr. Hoover named Mr. Wadsworth because of his experience in banking matters and in relief work.

Mr. Wadsworth graduated from Harvard and is at present an overseer and chairman of the Executive Committee of the endowment. He was a partner in Stone & Webster from 1907 to 1916. He has held high offices in the Red Cross and represented the United States at Paris for the settlement of the cost of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Baby Blimp Flight Set for Sept. 27

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Selection of Sept. 27 as the date for the initial flight of a "baby blimp" he is building has been announced by Capt. Anton Heinen, formerly German army officer and builder of the United States Navy dirigible, the Shenandoah.

The inaugural flight of the 104-foot blimp, he said, would be made from Cape May to Atlantic City. Work on the craft is being rushed in a Cape May hangar in preparation of the trip.

The craft will have a 200-horsepower motor and, in addition to a pilot, will carry three passengers. A mooring device and automatic release will eliminate necessity of a ground crew, it is claimed.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO VOTE ON DRY LAW

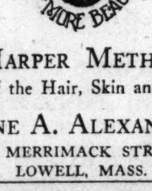
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A referendum upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be held among the 3000 members of the Women's National Republican Club, as a result of action taken by the board of governors here Sept. 18.

The meeting of the board of governors followed a special meeting of the club called at the request of 30 advocates of repeal, headed by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform.

COL. SEYMOUR NOMINATED

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Col. Clarence W. Seymour of West Hartford was nominated by acclamation Sept. 22 as the Republican candidate for Congress at the first district congressional convention. E. Hart Fenn, Representative from Wethersfield, withdrew from the contest.



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'THE GREEN PASTURES'

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COPLEY Pop. Mat. Today 2:30 Tonight 7:30

A Ghost Story with 100 Laughs

"SHOOTING SHADOWS"

Tonight—Commuters' Night at 7:30

COLONIAL LAST 2 WEEKS Pop. Mat. Tom'w

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A Golden Musical Romance of the Gay 90's

SWEET ADELINE

Music by JEROME KERN *Book and Lyrics by* OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd

with

HELEN MORGAN IRENE FRANKLIN CHARLES BUTTERWORTH

JAMES THORNTON and 30 Other Principals

Motor Insurance Rates for 1931

Territory	Cities or towns	Class	New rates	Present rates
1	Chelsea	W	$64	$64
		X	$67	$67
		Y	$80	$80
2	Revere	W	$57	$57
		X	$60	$60
		Y	$72	$72
3	Boston	W	$53	$48
		X	$57	$53
		Y	$66	$59
4	Cambridge, Everett, Somerville, Winthrop	W	$43	$43
		X	$44	$44
		Y	$56	$56
5	Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Dedham, Lynn, Lynnfield, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Peabody, Quincy, Salem, Saugus, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Winchester, Woburn	W	$32	$31
		X	$37	$33
		Y	$44	$41
6	Abington, Andover, Avon, Beverly, Billerica, Braintree, Brockton, Burlington, Canton, Chelmsford, Cohasset, Danvers, Dover, Dracut, Framingham, Haverhill, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lawrence, Lexington, Lincoln, Lowell, Marblehead, Methuen, Nahant, Natick, Needham, North Andover, North Reading, Norwood, Randolph, Reading, Rockland, Stoughton, Tewksbury, Tyngsborough, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Wilmington	W	$25	$23
		X	$30	$28
		Y	$36	$35
7	Acushnet, Agawam, Auburn, Boylston, Chicopee, Dartmouth, East Longmeadow, Fairhaven, Fall River, Grafton, Holden, Holyoke, Leicester, Longmeadow, Millbury, New Bedford, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Springfield, West Boylston, West Springfield, Worcester	W	$23	$21
		X	$28	$26
		Y	$34	$35
8	Remainder of state	W	$16	$15
		X	$23	$20
		Y	$27	$26

W—Light cars. X—Medium cars. Y—Heavy cars.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): First meeting of Fencing Club, in the Robert's Room, 7:30; meetings hereafter every Tuesday and Thursday, in the Robert's Room, 7:30.

Statler Hotel: Dinner, Valvoline Oil Company, Parlors D and E, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:30.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:20.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Old English" (sound film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Breakfast, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, State Suite, 8:45; bridge, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, Swiss Room, 2 to 5:30.

Statler Hotel: Meeting (Georgian Room), exhibition (Parlors A, B, C), New England Photographers' Association, all day; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlors D and F, 12:30; luncheon, Rotary Club, Hon. Joseph B. Conry, speaker, Salle Moderne, 12:15; meeting, American Railway Engineering Association, private room.

National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Sept. 26.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Motion picture, "Vincennes" (Yale film), Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, 3, admission free; exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; complete reproduction of Colonial House at Pepper Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuq, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Holidays all day. Admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—Paintings by American artists.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Martha Crocker, Arthur Musgrave, Myrtle H. Smith, Charles Schlein, Gino Conti, John Whorf, John E. Enser and John Kellogg Woodruff; etchings and wood-blocks. Through Sept. 27.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

NEW SHIP LINE FOR BOSTON

Expansion of the Boston-Germany steamship service of the North German Lloyd Line is indicated by an announcement that the cabin liner Berlin will probably make regular trips to Boston following a call at this port Dec. 12.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers was 7⅛. Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 17d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2⅛ per cent.

HONEST DEALING IS EMPHASIZED BY SPRECKELS

'New Relationship in Business' Is Discussed at Boston Gathering

A new relationship in American business, wherein selfishness and destructive competition give place to an enlightened coöperation between business and government, between buyer and seller, between manufacturer and retailer—this is the great need of today, as defined by speakers at the second day's session of the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution at the University Club on Sept. 23.

The keynote of the conference, which is held under the auspices of the Retail Trade Board and has been termed the "Williamstown of Merchandising," was struck by Rudolph Spreckels, president of the Sugar Institute, Inc., in his address on "The New Relationship in American Business," in which he urged the formulation of constructive plans by which the United States Government may go hand in hand with the American people toward a sane and just solution of present problems.

"We must realize that lasting prosperity, peace and human happiness require honest and constructive coöperation between all men and between business and government as well," Mr. Spreckels declared.

Less Profits For All

"Our Government should realize that destructive competition in business results in less profits for all and in some cases in financial ruin. We cannot expect a return of prosperity until the present condition of unemployment is overcome."

As the best method of bringing this about, Mr. Spreckles urged that "immediate steps should be taken by the Government to regulate competition as it did during the war."

To inform the government of what was wanted, Mr. Spreckles recommended that the conference adopt resolutions calling another conference in the near future, on a nationwide scale, to which President Hoover be requested to appoint a committee composed of one Republican and one Democratic Senator, one Republican and one Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and representatives of the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission.

Increased buying of so-called luxuries is what business needs today, Willian Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, told the conference. With prices falling at the rate they have been nothing can revive business and nothing can stop the price fall, except increased consumer buying, not of necessities alone, but of luxuries.

"Buy an Umbrella"

"By all means," said Mr. Foster, "save for a rainy day, but don't think you are thereby speeding up business. To speed up business buy an umbrella."

Speaking on "The Sales Tax and Other Trends in Legislation," William Nelson Taft, editor of the Retail Ledger, strongly condemned the present tendency to "saddle the duties of tax collection upon the manufacturer or retailer."

"At least 28 of the state legislatures have the consideration of sales taxes very definitely scheduled upon their tax programs for the coming year," Mr. Taft said, "and only concerted action manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and consuming public can forestall the almost universal adoption of this very heavy burden upon the distributive agencies of the country as a whole."

Estimating that there are about 250,000 independent grocery stores in the United States, Edmund D. McClarry, professor of marketing at the University of Buffalo, deplored the great number of new entrants into this field.

Legalized price fixing, as proposed in a bill to come before Congress next December, having already been favorably reported on by the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, was condemned as "unfair, unsound, and unnecessary," by Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y. Such price fixing, he declared, would be disastrous to distribution, by discouraging business enterprise, fostering monopolies, damaging good will, and encouraging law evasion.

The consumer has the final and deciding word in advertising, and if he loses faith in it, he will make it unprofitable immediately, Paul T. Cherington, director of research of J. Walter Thompson Co., New York, told the conference.

The new business of today requires a new type of executive, capable not only of understanding merchandising needs of the hour, but also of re-examining and redirecting basic policies in step with rapidly changing conditions, according to Alvin Dodd, assistant to the president of Sears Roebuck & Co., discussing "Executive Man Power in Distribution."

"Anyone who tries to benefit by reducing properly recognized labor standards and rates of pay, is not acting in accordance with that which is best for everyone concerned," Maxwell Copelof, executive director of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association of New York, declared in his address on "Improvement of Trade Relations."

First information on results of the 1930 census of distribution was given to the conference by Edwin B. George, chief of the marketing service division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Returns already in indicate that corrective action will be necessary, for the census furnishes a definite test of the efficiency of retail merchants, he said.

FIEDLER TO CONDUCT CHORUS

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts announces that Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Esplanade concerts in Boston during July and August, is to be conductor of the Club Chorus for the coming season.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderature northerly winds becoming light and variable.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature: moderate northerly winds becoming southeast or south.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost in northern Maine tonight; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds becoming variable.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sep.23	Max. Sep.22		9 a.m. Sep.23	Max. Sep.22
Albany	60	84	Memphis	76	86
Atlantic City	70	88	Montreal	58	..
Boston	62	83	Nantucket	68	78
Buffalo	60	68	New Orleans	78	82
Calgary	34	..	New York	66	82
Charleston	78	88	Philadelphia	70	86
Chicago	68	74	Pittsburgh	66	82
Denver	54	84	Portland, Me.	64	80
Des Moines	70	94	Portland, Ore.	46	64
Eastport	54	66	San Francisco	56	66
Galveston	80	82	St. Louis	68	92
Hatteras	80	86	St. Paul	72	84
Helena	42	62	Seattle	48	56
Jacksonville	78	90	Tampa	80	92
Kansas City	70	92	Washington	74	94
Los Angeles	60	70			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:54 p. m.
Height of tide 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:11 p. m.

LES PARFUMS—

In tiny purse-size or cut-crystal flacon—the same glorious fragrance of the world's most luxurious Perfumes.

$1.00 to $25.00

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LES POUDRES—

A daily necessity to forty million women. Used constantly through the years for the greater beauty of the complexion.

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STATE LEADERS OF G.O.P. DISCUSS FALL CAMPAIGN

Indicate Intention to Stand Firm for Dry Law and Enforcement

That the Massachusetts Republican state convention which meets on Saturday, Sept. 27, in Symphony Hall, will reaffirm the Republican national platform supporting the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement became more evident on Sept. 23 after the candidates named in the primaries, members of the national committee from Massachusetts, and the state committee had completed a conference.

William M. Butler, Republican nominee for United States Senator; Frank G. Allen and William S. Youngman, renominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; Louis K. Liggett and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Massachusetts members of the Republican National Committee; Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, vice-chairman, were in session three hours discussing in general the program for the convention, as well as considering the naming of the all-important committee on resolutions and other committees, as well as the probable scope of the party policy in general, including prohibition.

It was indicated that Robert Luce (R.), Representative from the Thirteenth District and a pronounced dry, is expected to act as the chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Plainly evidencing the determination of the drys to maintain their stand against any attempt to weaken the Massachusetts Republican attitude on the Eighteenth Amendment or the state enforcement act, came the following statement from Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League:

"The suggestion that has been made that the Republican Party adopt a moist plank in its state platform is fraught with great danger to the party. The party leaders should by this time understand that a victory on Nov. 4 is contingent upon the support at the polls of multiplied thousands of voters who are more interested in safeguarding the social and economic gains attributable to the Eighteenth Amendment than in the personality of any candidate.

"Nothing will more surely bring about an unfavorable reaction than for candidates who won in the primaries through an appeal to the dry voters to espouse moist or wet planks in party platforms.

"Responsible leaders of the party would do well to consider carefully the almost certain reaction of the great 'reserve vote' upon which the party is dependent on election day. Playing fast and loose with great issues seldom spells victory for a candidate or a party."

HARTFORD TO REGAIN AIR LINE CONNECTIONS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Capt. Herbert E. Mills, airport manager of Brainard Field, announced Sept. 23 that the Eastern Air Express will start transport service between New York, Hartford, Springfield, and Boston within a few days.

Hartford has been without scheduled air transportation since last Sept. 19 when the New England & Western Air Transportation Co. suspended operations because of the lack of financial support.

400 TO TAKE COLLEGE EXTENSION COURSES

With a total enrollment of about 400 students, eight Harvard-Boston University courses for teachers will open this week in seven cities, Prof. John J. Mahoney, director, has announced. Prof. Frank Nowak of Boston University's College of Liberal Arts, will conduct a study in European history which will begin Sept. 24 in Lowell with a registration of 40 persons.

Other New England cities which are included in the group are Framingham, Springfield, Concord and Haverhill, in Massachusetts, and Kennebunk, Me., and Windsor, Conn. College credit is given for work completed under the Harvard-Boston University extension. Last year 22 courses were conducted in New England and New York State.

Two Kinds of Burs Found on Horse-Chestnut Tree

AGAWAM, Mass. (AP)—A horse-chestnut tree owned by Edward J. Austin of this town has brought forth "fruit" of two widely divergent types.

A majority of the burs, or husks, inclosing the nuts, are of the ordinary round, green variety covered with sharp spines and containing, in most cases, two nuts.

There are also perhaps a hundred burs of an entirely different sort.

These are fully half as large again as the ordinary kind, are smooth and without spines, light brown and ribbed into sections. Each section contains three nuts, a total of nine in each husk. Mr. Austin says that the tree has never shown any deviation from normal until this year.

TRADE ON UPGRADE, SURVEY INDICATES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Results of an industrial survey embracing 31 representative local manufacturing concerns, conducted by the chamber of commerce and announced Sept. 22, show 21 concerns reporting business equal to or better than in 1929, while the remainder are not keeping pace with their 1929 figures.

Ten of the firms reported an increase of employment totaling 600. The firms were selected so as to give as nearly as possible an accurate cross-section of the local field, and include both large and small industries of widely diverse output.

HARVARD ENROLLS 7879

Harvard University shows a decided increase in enrollment as compared with 1929. When registration closed Sept. 22, the figure was 7879 as compared with 7802 for last fall. The increase was general throughout the university, but the largest gain was in the college, and the figure there is expected to increase slightly when all late registrations are recorded.

MAY CLOSE TRAFFIC STATIONS

Boston's two traffic stations may be abandoned and the work of directing vehicular traffic returned to the regular police divisions, according to Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner.

Retail Sales Still Continue to Improve

A DEFINITE upturn in business is predicted on the recent improvement of retail sales. This is the opinion of John Guernsey, retail trade executive now in charge of the census of retail distribution for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Guernsey found that trade gains which began in August have continued, and that there are prospects of further headway. Stocks of merchandise are abnormally low, Mr. Guernsey said. While cautioning manufacturers against overprodueing in anticipation of a sharp increase in demand, he declared that such a demand may develop in the very near future.

SPENDING URGED AS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

Foster Blames Depression on Credit Tightening by Federal Reserve

Contending that the present depression in business cannot end until the fall in prices ends, and that the fall in prices will not end until the people spend more money, William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, addressed the Boston Kiwanis Club, at the City Club, Sept. 23.

"For the country as a whole the thrifty thing to do is to spend money," Mr. Foster said. "Prosperity will come back in two ways: first, through an increased flow to consumers, in connection with the expansion of bank credit; second, through the spending of the money now hoarded.

"During the 12 months prior to last July there was a record of trade, production, wages and profits. There was a corresponding increase of money in circulation. Prosperity was real. There was no inflation. Then came the determined effort of the Federal Reserve System to reduce the volume of bank credit in use. The volume shrank rapidly. So, inevitably, did the volume of trade, production, wages and profits.

"Prosperity will not return until the vanished money comes back into circulation."

Filene's

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Natural Affinity

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BOSTON

British System Meets Crucial Test in India

* * *

Problem of Reconciling Leading Race Groups Hinders Prospects of Early Self-Government

* * *

*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conferenc. may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

The following two articles, which constitute the tenth of the series, give some idea of the immensity of the problem which Britain faces in its efforts to frame a government in India satisfactory to all concerned.

By EVERARD COTES,
For 25 years a press correspondent in Delhi, Simla and Calcutta.

LONDON—India has reached a new phase in its history. British rule is seriously challenged and events are moving toward a climax.

Any group of people patriotically struggling as educated Indians are undoubtedly doing, for what they passionately believed to be freedom, commands the instinctive sympathy of free nations elsewhere. The British electorate has long been highly sensitive to the appeal to it which events in India imply. Nothing would please the majority of Englishmen better than that it should be possible without risk of disaster for Britain to say to India, "Your period of tutelage is over. You have reached manhood's estate as a son of the British Empire. Take the latchkey of that Empire and use it at your will."

Left wing representatives of Ramsay MacDonald's Government have been pressing for the immediate adoption of this course. That other counsels have prevailed is due solely to the fact that, in the opinion of many well able to judge, the acceptance of this advice at the present time would have meant a world catastrophe almost equaling the dimensions of that which overtook Europe when the Roman Empire fell.

This does not mean that much is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

By S. K. RATCLIFFE
Formerly editor of The Statesman, Calcutta

LONDON—The affairs of India provide the most baffling of Great Britain's imperial problems. Although India has been a concern to Britain for years the present summer has brought the issue into dramatic prominence. The Indian crisis has been front-page news almost daily for the last six months, ever since the announcement of Gandhi's last crusade. Everywhere it is being recognized that 1930 must prove to be a crucial year in the Orient. The British system is destined to meet its severest test in India, and our people are beginning to understand that the future of Britain as a world power will, in an incalculable degree, be governed by the decisions upon Indian policy arrived at within the next few months and by the events in India connected with those decisions.

At the time of writing the plans for the round table conference provide that the delegates are to meet in London at the end of October, when the Imperial Conference should be coming to an end, and the formal opening will be fixed for a date in early November. The conference is a joint enterprise of the three British political parties. The Labor Government will, of course, be strongly represented.

Disobedience Move Delayed

In the National Congress meeting at Lahore last December the independence resolution, moved by Mahatma Gandhi, was carried by a majority. Gandhi himself was not in favor of immediate or drastic action upon it. He continued his appeals to the Viceroy, though they were anything but practical, and he delayed for two months the first step of his long march to the Arabian Sea and the deliberate defiance of the law which led to his arrest on May 6. His own position with regard to the conference has never been in doubt. For some five years he was demanding a round table, but he has never been in favor of a conference in London. He knows, and admits with his customary frankness, that a company of Indians meeting on that conspicuous stage would be displaying their internal differences before the whole world. Moreover, he is aware that he himself for various reasons can have no part in the conference. I agree with Dr. Edward Thompson, the author of "Reconstruction in India," that he ought to have visited England long ago. It would have made all the difference to him and to the British public. But the time for that is past; the opportunity cannot recur. Gandhi will almost certainly be at liberty before the conference assembles.

What then of Gandhi's party, the National Congress, which since the end of 1929 has been committed to the demand for an independent India, and to the method of civil disobedience and the economic boycott?

During the past half-year the most encouraging fact in the whole situation has been the immovable resolve of the Viceroy to neglect nothing that might lead to a peaceful settlement and to a new trial of coöperation between the Government and the Indian political parties. Lord Irwin is an English public man of the finest type. He is a Conservative by heredity and training. He is entirely sincere; he is as free from the narrow sense of prestige as any man in high office can be; he is religiously determined that if there is anything the head of the Government can do to win the good will of Mahatma Gandhi and his associates, that thing shall be done.

The fact that at a time of unexampled crisis such as the present, the Viceroyalty of India should be held by a man such as Lord Irwin, with his character and purpose, must be regarded as a crowning mercy for Britain. If, in the immeasurable confusion of the present hour, there is any one thing that admits of no doubt, I take it to be this: that Lord Irwin ought to be powerfully supported from England, and made to realize that Cabinet and Parliament are unanimously behind him.

Nationalist Leaders Jailed

The most conspicuous of the National Congress leaders, it is hardly necessary to say, are in prison, serving sentences of varying length for their activities in the civil-disobedience campaign. Gandhi himself is not a convicted prisoner. He is interned in the Yeroda Jail, Poona, as a political prisoner, a menace to law and order (which he, of course, does not deny). It is the Government's well-known intention, and wish, to release him as soon as it has an assurance that his liberty would not involve an addition to the public danger.

Next to the Mahatma in importance are the Pundits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nohru, father and son. The elder is a famous lawyer, and was leader of the Swaraj party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, the younger was educated in England, at Harrow School and Cambridge University. They are confined at Allahabad, the city in which they live. Lord Irwin has not only sanctioned, he has stimulated discussion between these men and the chosen representatives of a more moderate section of Hindu nationalism.

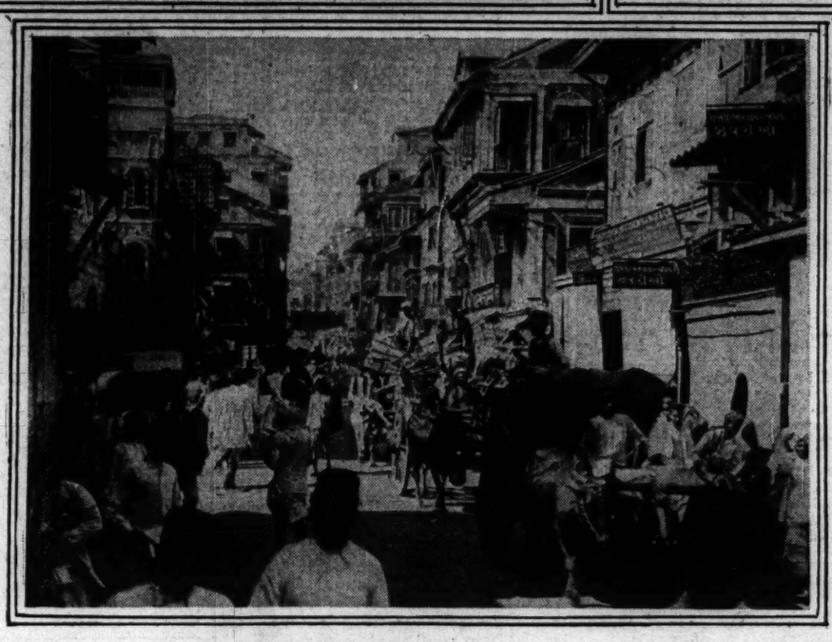
Two prominent Liberals, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, have been going to and from the jails and the capital on a prolonged mission of mediation. The Viceroy and the Prime Minister are alike aware that a round table conference must be futile if the strongest and most closely organized of the Nationalist parties were to remain outside and hostile. It would mean a constitutional debate solemnly conducted in London, while civil disobedience and boycott were going on in India with the approval of the only men who are capable of swaying mass opinion.

At the moment it is not easy to see how the prospects of the round table conference are to be greatly improved. Since the end of the war a series of striking opportunities have been missed on both sides. The Swarajists, I am convinced, should have understood better than they did the moral of Gandhi's great failure in the first non-cooperation campaign of 1920-22. It gave them a chance for the shaping of a genuine opposition policy, instead of the futile game of wrecking in the legislatures.

The offer of the round table conference has now been made, and no conditions have been attached to it either in London or at Delhi. Mr. Gandhi ought to have accepted it. That is one other point which seems to some of us above and beyond dispute. But the refusal of leading British statesmen to accept the Viceroy's declaration (which, as a matter of plain fact, did not go a step beyond the solemn pledge given 12 years before by the Lloyd George Government) had reawakened the suspicions of all parties in India, and the extremists, as usual, were once more in control. It is the seemingly inevitable catastrophe.

Peace between Britain and India cannot be made by bargaining. It must come through daring and generosity. And the first step in statesmanlike daring is for the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to say that the basis of the future relation must be Dominion status, with the clear understanding that Britain can have no wish to retain India within her system against the will of the Indian peoples. The political problem of India is not the problem of alien domination, but the problem of internal peace. India today is racial, as Gandhi has said time and time again. Her people are more bitterly divided than they were a generation ago. They must make peace among themselves before they can come within sight of freedom. Let the governing statesmen of Britain say, in plain terms: "Self-determination is yours: what will you do about it?" There could then be no doubt as to the broad result. The leaders of India would call upon British aid, for keeping the peace and building a system of mutual insurance.

Glamour of the Orient Has Its Place in Britain's Imperial Scheme



Upper Left (© L. Green From Publishers Photo Service)—Beautiful Jain Temple of Calcutta.
Upper Right (© Publishers Photo Service)—India's Elegant Jinrikishas, Hooded and Upholstered, Awaiting Hire in Simla.
Below (© Publishers Photo Service)—Busy Scene in the Native Quarter of Bombay.

MASSACHUSETTS DRYS MAP FINAL 'LOYALTY' DRIVE

Rallies Planned to Rouse Voters—10,000 Hold Garden Seats

Making further appeal to the Republicans of Massachusetts to support the Republican National Committee, and rally to defeat repeal of the Baby Volstead Act in November, the Prohibition Loyalty League at its weekly meeting, Sept. 22, announced a series of election rallies to be held Oct. 16 to 19 in Worcester, Springfield, Fall River and other communities.

These meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Boston representatives of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition. Col. Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., will be the principal speaker. The league also plans a wide distribution of circulars to get dry voters to the polls.

It was further announced that requests for 10,000 seats for the Boston rally Oct. 19, at which William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will be one of the speakers, have been received. Special trains are to be run over the Boston & Maine at reduced rates.

Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, in the Tremont Temple, Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National Law Enforcement League, will deliver an address against the proposed repeal of the Baby Volstead Act. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Prohibition Loyalty League.

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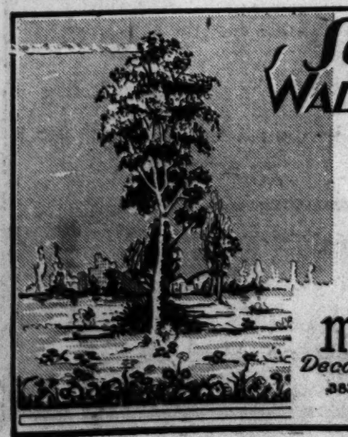
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RACE GROUPS PROBLEM BAR TO SELF-RULE

(Continued from Page 3)

not being done to meet the Indians' demands. A long series of legislative and other measures, for which Conservatives as well as Liberals and Labor have been responsible, testify to the efforts that have been and are still being made to bring about a better state of things.

Two major royal commissions, the first under Edwin S. Montagu in 1917-18, the second under Sir John Simon in 1927-29, have been sent to the Orient from Westminster to devise schemes for helping India to reach the stage where it will be possible for it with safety to become entirely autonomous. Both commissions have been composed of single-hearted and able men earnestly desirous of carrying to success the task intrusted to them. Both, however, have found that the problem, while appearing from a distance to require for its comparatively speedy solution only good-will and determination in giving effect to quite ordinary measures of enlightened statesmanship, presents upon nearer approach such inherent difficulties and complications as to preclude any but very slow and gradual advance.

India's Racial Diversity

These difficulties and complications arise from the fact that the inhabitants of India differ in essential features from those of any comparable people in the world. The differences are so deep-seated and the various sections of the vast population concerned—the total is nearly three times that of the people of the United States of America—have been found to be so mutually divergent from and suspicious of one another as to have so far defeated endeavors to bring about that peaceful coöperation among them essential to enable them to govern themselves without outside help.

The community which cries for liberty and independence is the product of Indian universities and colleges which are generally run upon western lines. It represents the bulk of the educated element but is comparatively small in numbers and is recruited to an altogether disproportionately large extent from the Hindus. This element, although now possessing in great measure a monopoly of the art of propaganda and able in consequence to dominate electoral machinery wherever set up, is far from adequately representative of the peoples that have to be taken into account.

There are for example in India 70,000,000 Muhammadans who not infrequently and as a religious ceremony slaughter the cow which the Hindus regard as sacred. Hindu-Moslem riots are a periodically recurring problem of such magnitude that there is hardly an administrative British officer in India who has not found all his resources strained and his best endeavors sometimes frustrated in preventing widespread tragedy.

Moslems Refuse Majority Rule

This and other sectarian friction is liable to flare up so fiercely that the Muhammadans as a whole have refused to accept the arbitrament of the poll unless weighted heavily in their favor, in determining the voice they are to have in the legislative councils. In other words this vast and virile section of the population which was dominant in India before the British came, refuses to submit itself to majority rule.

The Muhammadan question is complicated by the faet that upon the northwest frontier of India are fanatical Moslem tribesmen so numerous and so well armed that large bodies of British troops have to be kept constantly at hand to repel irruptions into settled territory.

There are many other complications. Within the ranks of the 216,000,000 people who are classified as Hindus are 60,000,000 of "untouchables" or "depressed classes" whose very shadow is a contamination to members of the higher social groups. How would all these conflicting elements get on if there were no British policemen or soldiers to keep the peace?

The political structure of India presents a further difficulty. The British provinces include within their border "islands" of semi-independent territory ruled patriarchially by princes whose rights are guaranteed by treaty with Britain. These princes decline to transfer their allegiance to any elected Indian Government, yet their territory cannot be separated off since it is economically part of the whole. How then is any unified popular system to operate?

In spite of all these complications much has been done toward meeting Indian aspirations. Representative municipal administration has been introduced and extended, with "communal" electorates to satisfy Muhammadan and other minorities, so that practically the entire local government of the villages and towns has passed into Indian hands. Progress toward a similar transfer of power to Indians has been alike in the Central and in the Provincial Legislative Councils.

Popularly nominated Indian Secretaries have become responsible for the conduct of important branches of the administration. A great increase has also taken place in the proportion of important executive posts that are in Indian hands.

The commission under Sir John Simon has recently issued a unanimous report proposing wide extension of representative institutions designed so as to develop automatically into a system of entirely independent representative government analagous to what exists in such completely autonomous countries as Canada, Australia and South Africa.

The Indian nationalists, including Mahatma Gandhi, have declined to coöperate in the coming round table conference in London. Despite this, however, and despite all the disorders that have occurred, there is no need to despair of the situation.

Maharaja Hopeful

The Maharaja of Bikaner, ruler of a state in northern India with 500,000 inhabitants, who is one of the Indian delegates to the round table conference, speaking on his arrival in Britain recently expressed himself as confident that the wave of distrust of Britain that has swept over India will not be permanent. "I have enough faith in the inherent good of my countrymen," he said, "to believe that these suspicions will pass, and that the great majority of Indians will return to their loyalty, once they feel sure that India is destined to occupy an equal and honorable place with the self-governing dominions in the comity of the British Empire."

The condition which the Maharaja lays down is no more than the British Government has long promised to concede, subject only to such reservations as may be necesary in the interests of all concerned to prevent the collapse of that splendid structure of present-day India which united British and Indian efforts have built up out of previously prevailing chaos. The road of progres lies not in weakening this coöperation, as would necessarily be the case if India broke away from Britain, but in so strengthening and developing it that each side may contribute increasingly on a footing of complete equality, for the good of the whole. The solution of the problem of India lies, in fact, not in loosened connection but in closer partnership with all that for which the British Empire stands.

Moderate Parties Urged to Coöperate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Moderate political parties in Germany and America should work together to end economic rivalry and unfavorable business conditions according to Dr. Edmund Stinnes, son of the late Hugo Stinnes, who arrived here on Sept. 22 aboard the steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd.

If the moderates do not coöperate in Germany, the Fascists probably will be able to control the Government, he said. But the warning in the recent German elections applies not only to the moderates of Germany, he declared, but to those in all leading countries of the world.

Mr. Stinnes believes that the Bruening Government will try to function for a time as a minority government, backed by the benevolent neutrality of the Socialists, but that eventually it will be compelled to seek Fascist aid.

"There is a great deal of talk of peace on all sides," he said, "but in reality we are living in a period of most brutal economic warfare, as witness the rising tariff walls everywhere. Some one must take the initiative to stop this, and the nation to which this leadership logically belongs is the United States."

NEW TRUST FUND FOR HARVARD LAW

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. (AP)—A $20,000 trust fund to provide scholarships at Harvard Law School for North, South and Central American students has been established by Chester D. Pugsley, Peekskill banker, he announced Sept. 22.

In the event of a dearth of candidates from Latin-American countries all the appointments may be made from North America. International law will be one subject of study.

MARKET HEDGING FOUND GENERAL ON ALL BOARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

hedged as a protection to the banks. As a result, a tremendous amount of Canadian wheat has been hedged according to general opinion, both at Winnipeg and at Chicago. Yet it is not expected to deliver any of this wheat on contracts at Chicago.

The Russian agents may have had the same fear of a general decline in prices that other countries have had. In such case their short sales were doubtless as much a legitimate trade operation as would have been any similar trade originating anywhere else.

The Board of Trade for many years has been the chief hedging market of the world, with trade so broad ordinarily that this business has been absorbed as a matter of daily routine.

The phase of the present situation that causes anxiety in regard to Russian motives is the fact that in European markets the constant price cutting of Russian wheat, barley and rye is far below any reasonable limits compared to the price of competitors. This policy lays the agents of the Soviet Republic open to the suspicion that the attempt to unsettle markets is deliberate.

Should such an intent be confirmed, it would take the short selling by Russia in this country out of the category of legitimate hedging operations and undoubtedly result in disciplinary action of some sort, although just what form such discipline would take is pretty hazy.

The business conduct committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, investigating the situation, has not been able to reach any conclusion in regard to the matter but promises a thorough investigation of the allegations. It has asked the Department of Agriculture for more definite data in regard to the sales reported, and in the meantime is awaiting further developments.

Incidentally there is quite a disposition on the Board of Trade to regard the matter as of the "tempest in a teapot" variety. Many traders are of the opinion that if Russia through its agents really sold short enough wheat to make an impression on the price, it would also make a vulnerable short interest, which could be made to cover later on at big losses.

Traders would welcome such a short interest, as the greater part of recent selling has been against actual wheat, which will not be changed until the cash wheat is sold. Ordinarily an over-extended short interest instead of weakening furnishes the basis for a real bull market.

Russian Syndicate Admits Heavier Sales of Grain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Russian interests have actually sold short 7,765,000 bushels of grain on the Chicago market this month, E. Y. Belitsky, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, admitted in a statement issued Sept. 22. This figure is considerably larger than that mentioned by Mr. Belitsky Sept. 20, when he was reported by press representatives as having told them in an interview that his organization had sold short "less than 5,000,000 bushels of grain" on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The announcement referred to a report, quoted in the statement of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to the effect that the All-Russian Textile Syndicate had carried on grain operations "over a period of several months," and continued:

"I wish to state categorically that these operations took place only on the following three days—Sept. 9, 10 and 11, 1930. Up to that time the All-Russian Textile Syndicate engaged in no grain operations.

"As to the quantity of grain sold by us, I wish to state the following:" it continued. "On Sept. 19, a representative of the Department of Agriculture called at my office for information concerning our sales of wheat. I explained to him the nature of our hedging operations, named the brokers through whom the sales were made and offered to supply exact figures of sales as soon as these could be obtained from my associates. I was informed, however, that the Department of Agriculture was not interested in the figures at the time and that the Secretary of Agriculture would communicate with me if he desired these figures.

"Saturday I did not deem it necessary to state the amount of our sales, and in my statement said only that we sold 'a relatively small quantity of wheat.' In order, however, to dispel the many conflicting rumors, I wish to state now that our total sales of wheat for the three days amounted to 7,765,000 bushels, which was but a small fraction of the total turnover of the Chicago Board of Trade for the period."

IMPERIAL MEETING TO AWAIT BENNETT

LONDON (AP)—Opening of the Imperial Conference was postponed today from Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, to enable Prime Minister Bennett of Canade to be present at the first session. The Canadian Premier's departure for London has been delayed.

The delegates will consider the report of the experts committee which, in a series of recommendations, sought to apply principles on equality of status laid down by the last imperial conference of four years ago. This will call for an effort to translate equality of status into terms of empire trade, which has become a dominant issue in British affairs.

J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, is understood to be drafting a scheme of import boards—which, under bulk purchase, would give preference to Empire foodstuffs and raw materials—for submission to the conference. A corollary of the scheme would be wider purchases by the Dominions of British products.

Equinox Arrives to End Summer of Many Records

Autumn, figuratively wiping its brow, slipped up behind a summer that had been about 224 degrees warmer and 3.30 inches drier than usual this year, and at 1:37 p. m. Sept. 22, cast a mantle of Jack Frost's ebbing saps and changing leaves over the shoulders of the season, declaring that the autumnal equinox had arrived.

Officially the colorful visitor will remain until Dec. 21, when—the axis of the earth having reached an angle of 23 degrees, 27 minutes from the sun—winter will descend from the north and cover autumn's colorful tapestries with a veil of white. At least that is the accepted program for which precedent long has been established.

This summer departs, however, not without its victories. It attained a high temperature of 98 on Aug. 3, reached 50 degrees on Sept. 9 with its lowest temperature and brought the record of the year from Jan. 1 up to 818 degrees warmer than normal.

Daylight saving, by the way, follows Summer on Sunday, Sept. 28, on which date timepieces should be made to correspond to standard time.

NEW FARES FOR REVERE

Local 5-cent fares will be established on two of the three important lines in the city of Revere, according to information received from the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company by Augustine Airola and Thomas P. Carrol, members of the House of Representatives from Revere. The new fares will become effective within a week.

CURLEY PLANS BOSTON STREETS FOR FUTURE

Plans entailing the expenditure of $25,000,000 on the main highway needs of Boston for the next 100 years will be described in detail at the City Club Oct. 2 by Mayor James M. Curley. Representatives of the numerous public organizations and civic associations of the city interested in the main traffic arteries of the future will be invited to be present.

"This plan," the Mayor said Sept. 22, "is a definite, comprehensive and constructive program for streets and anticipates the requirements of the city for the next 100 years. If it is accepted and adopted it is proposed to spend not less than $1,000,000 during each of the next 25 years."

Legislation that will provide for resale by the city of property taken, but not utilized, in these arteries is sought by the Mayor. Limitations on amounts over the assessed valuation that shall be paid will also be sought by legislation. It is intended to amply care for the rights of property owners while protecting those of the city.

The program does not include suggestions for the relief of traffic congestion in any particular district, but is confined exclusively to the more important scheme of assuring Boston adequate main arteries during the coming century.

The Metropolitan Planning Board has coöperated by permitting proposed arteries to tie up with trunk line highways now available or proposed in the next 10 years.

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THIS WEEK AT ALL FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Olive Oil — Pure imported Norwegian Olive Oil — ½ Pt Tin — 25c

Vinegar — Finast Brand Pure Cider Vinegar — 3 Pint Jars — 25c

Molasses — Finast Molasses—A quality product at a First National low price — Lge Can — 25c

Finast Tapioca — Now is the time when apple tapioca is popular—buy at this low price — 3 12 oz Pkgs — 25c

Tomato Juice — TRIPLE A Something new! Pure juice of red ripe tomatoes fresh from the garden. — 3 10 oz cans — 25c

Richmond Rice — Extra Fancy Blue Rose Rice — 3 12 oz pkgs — 25c

Cup Cakes — One of First National's superlative bakery products at a very special low price — doz — 25c

5c Package Crackers — 6 Pkgs 25c

Butterthins — Baked by National Biscuit Company fresh for this great sale. Crisp and with that delicious nutty flavor. — Lb Pkg 25c

A Great Bargain in This Delicious Fruit
Maraschino Cherries — 3 3 oz Bots 25c

Excellent in Sandwiches
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Remarkable Value in Richmond High-Grade Toilet Tissue
Toilet Tissue — 6 Rolls 25c

Packed in Handy Attractive Goblets
Richmond Jelly — 2 Goblets 25c

A Delicious Breakfast Cereal
Hecker's Farina — 2 pkgs 25c

For Wrapping Schoolday Luncheon Sandwiches
Wax Paper Rolls — 4 Rolls 25c

MORE GREAT VALUES

Karo Syrup	2 Cans 25c		Gorton's Flaked Fish	2 Pkgs 25c	
Hecker's Buckwheat	2 Pkgs 25c		Jello	2 Pkgs 25c	
Finast Barley	3 Pkgs 25c		Rounds Cocoa	8 oz Pkg 25c	
Airline Honey	14 oz Tumbler 25c		Little Buster Popcorn	2 10 oz Ctn 25c	
Spreadit	lb Pkg 25c		Friend's Mince Meat	Can 25c	
Radio Beverages	2 28 oz Bots 25c		Comet Brown Rice	2 Pkgs 25c	
Orange Juice	2 11 oz Cans 25c		Shelled Walnuts	3¼ oz Jar 25c	
Prunes	3 8 oz Tins 25c		Tomato Soup CAMPBELL'S	3 Cans 25c	
Bartlett Pears	No 2 Tin 25c		Gold Dust	42 oz Pkg 25c	
Mueller's Spaghetti	2 17 oz Tins 25c		Babo	2 14 oz Tins 25c	
Mushrooms	4 oz Tin 25c		Lux	Pkg 5c	
Frankforts	6 oz Tumbler 25c				

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

WHEAT DUMPING LAID TO SOVIETS' LACK OF MONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

meat supply of the Soviet Union and gave Professor Riasanzev £10,000.

The organization is accused of destroying cattle, causing periodic crises in food supplies in important industrial centers of the Soviet Union, sending oversupplies to unnecessary places and undersupplying others.

Izvestia and Pravda in sharp editorials urge sharper vigilance and say now the workers understand why in the past few years there has been a constant food shortage and demand that the proletarian "sword be merciless against the guilty."

Izvestia announces that a note of vigorous protest has been sent to Finland in connection with an increasing anti-Soviet campaign in Finnish fascist papers. Izvestia declares: "The activities of Fascists in Finland directed toward embittering the relations of the Soviet Union meet the support of Finnish authorities. This cannot but lead to serious complications between Finland and the Soviet Union. The Government of Finland must think of the consequences of provoking conflicts from which Finland may lose more than the Soviet Union."

The Government has also sent a note of protest to Poland in connection with the activities of two Polish military airplanes which, it alleges, crossed the frontier Sept. 8. One shot at by frontier guards returned to Poland while later another airplane landed on Soviet territory. A man stepped out with a bundle and began running to a neighboring village. When the guard approached, the airplane opened fire. The running man returned and the airplane departed.

Soviet 'Sinister Motive' Waning in Grain Deals; Closer Control Demanded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A move for closer federal regulation of the grain exchanges developed as the immediate result of the discovery of Russian manipulations in the Chicago wheat market.

The first inclination to ascribe the Soviet activities to sinister motives seemed to be subsiding in the capital, but at the same time the conviction grew that such operations in the future by the agency of a foreign government must be checked.

Among outstanding developments in Washington, Chicago and New York was the positive declaration of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, that Russian operations had "undoubtedly" depressed wheat prices. He was at a loss to define the motive of the short sales, he said. He demanded why, if it were a simple hedging operation, as Soviet representatives claimed, the Soviets should not have transacted it on the Liverpool market, where they are actually delivering wheat, rather than on the American market, where the delivery of Russian wheat is impossible, owing to high tariff.

Legge Upholds Futures Trading

Mr. Legge asserted just as positively on the other hand that he opposed any attack on the machinery of futures trading, which he declared is, in general, of advantage to the wheat trade as at present constituted. This declaration was especially significant in view of efforts of members of the Senate to use the Russian incident to revive attacks on all wheat speculation. It served notice by the head of the Farm Board and an agent of the Administration that the basic methods of carrying the wheat crops on the exchanges is not likely to be interfered with.

Contrary to a statement of Hamilton Fish Jr. (R), Representative from New York, whose special committee investigating communistic activities will shortly delve into the Soviet wheat dealings, Mr. Legge did not think that new legislation is needed. The Government now has authority to meet the situation, he said, even though it might have to go to the extreme of "closing the exchange."

"There is no question about the Russian activities depressing wheat prices," said Mr. Legge in part, "but the purpose is a mystery. I think the regulations of the wheat boards should not permit trading of this character which bears no relation to legitimate trading in grain and that is speculative, pure and simple. On the other hand, I feel that the organization of agriculture has not progressed to a state where you can cut out the futures market altogether. A large volume of the new American crop moves in a very short time, and somebody must carry that load until the country absorbs it."

Mr. Legge interjected that "if everybody bought their winter wheat now, there would be no wheat situation."

Short Selling Under Inquiry

Meanwhile, investigation of the charge that the Soviet Textile Syndicate had sold short 7,500,000 bushels of wheat or more through three New York brokerage houses on the Chicago market between Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11 and earlier, went on.

There was a disposition among Washington commentators, particularly Senators who discussed the matter, to attribute the transaction to an ordinary hedging process. Described in simplest terms this is merely a method of betting two ways on a given outcome, the results of the two bets eventually canceling out.

For example, if Russia is selling wheat on the Liverpool market it might desire to protect itself against future fluctuations in prices. Accordingly for each bushel of wheat it proposes to sell at Liverpool, it contracts to sell another bushel at a future date on the Chicago market. It is said to sell "short" if the contract price for future delivery in Chicago is less than the current price. This transaction works out as follows:

If Russia sends 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to Liverpool when the price is $1 and if the price has dropped to 95 cents a bushel by the time the wheat has arrived, the loss is $50,000. But in the meantime if Russia has contracted to deliver 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in December on the Chicago market for 85 cents, and meanwhile the price has gone down to 80 cents, it can fulfill its contract with 80-cent wheat and profit $50,000 by the transaction.

These two transactions in Chicago and Liverpool cancel each other out, and Russia has "hedged" itself against loss, just as thousands of private traders do every day.

Speculative Trading Opposed

Mr. Legge and others who discussed the matter objected to a foreign government with grain to deliver in Europe following this course in the American market, on the ground that it gave no aid in carrying the American crop. "It has no relation to legitimate trading in grain," Mr. Legge said, "and is purely speculative." He said he had never heard of British traders following this course on the Chicago market to protect sales in Europe.

While Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, was declaring that he would re-introduce his bill for strict federal regulation of cotton and wheat exchanges, and accusing the administration of "dragging a red herring" across the failure of the Farm Board to bolster prices, other Senators were turning to the actual words of the lengthy Grain Futures Act of 1922.

It was ascertained that the whole case of the Government vs. the Chicago Board Trade hinges on the interpretation of a small clause prividing for "prevention of manipulation of prices." Mr. Legge contended that this clause gives the Government adequate authority to act in the Russian matter.

Mr. Legge was asked bluntly by one questioner how it could be supposed that the Russian sale of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, short, "could depress prices," when the Federal Farm Board's own purchase of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in its open market transactions had had "no effect" on the market. He vigorously denied that the Farm Board's transactions had had "no effect" and said that no one on the Farm Board would admit such a theory and that he certainly would not.

Calls Report Fantastic

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Union Cold Storage Company dimisses the allegation that it has tried to organize a plot against the Soviet Government as fantastic. It is admitted that Mr. Fothergill went to Russia some two years ago, but purely as a business proposition. The interpretation given here of Professor Riasanzev's alleged confession is that it was made to divert the wrath of authorities into a foreign channel. The Soviet Government is very prone to see the sinister hand of the capitalist in every case of mismanagement or corruption in its own industrial ranks.

Stories have been rife for some time past of speculation and peculation in food rationing cards and the latest disclosure is regarded as being in the same category, rather than as a definite attempt to compass the downfall of the Soviet régime. The destruction of cattle, which the Soviet tries to fasten on counter-revolutionaries, is ascribed to Moscow's attacks on the richer peasants during the recent "drive" for collective farming.

Where Quick Knowledge of the World's Crops May Spell Quick Fortune

FAMOUS WHEAT PIT OF CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Corn Pit in Center, Wheat Behind It, Oats to Left and Rye in Center at Rear. Cash Grain Tables on the Right. All in Modern Dress in the New Skyscraper.

Canada Backs United States in Russian Wheat Inquiry

OTTAWA (AP)—Every effort will be made by the Government to obtain a better price and a wider market for Canadian wheat, R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons Sept. 22.

The Government, he said, proposes to offer any assistance it can to the United States Farm Board in its investigation of the charge that short selling on the Chicago exchange by Russian interests has been responsible for the recent decline in prices.

The Prime Minister spoke of the wheat situation in announcing that representatives of the wheat pool would accompany the government delegation to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference in London.

The Government, Mr. Bennett said, proposed to improve the distribution facilities for grain and seek lower production costs.

Capital Sentences Urged

MOSCOW (AP)—Hundreds of resolutions, adopted at factory meetings throughout the country, and demanding capital sentence for all 25 members of the counter-revolutionary society revealed by the chief of police, were published in all the leading newspapers Sept. 23.

The resolutions charged the society with attempting to "starve the Soviet Union" by destructively diminishing food reserves in the country. Demanding a thorough "cleaning" of all food distributing organizations which would clear them of their non-Soviet elements, workers in large factories are naming trustworthy men to replace those who will be "cleaned out."

Bread Campaign Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Bruce Barton, New York advertising man and writer, urged before the American Bakers' Association, Sept. 23, a nation-wide advertising campaign by the Federal Farm Board to restore white bread to its place in the American diet. "We have 130,000,000 people in the United States," said Mr. Barton, "and 130,000,000 too many bushels of wheat. The Government proved in the war that its influence was sufficient to cut down the consumption of wheat. Why should that influence not be exerted now to build up the consumption?"

NEW YORK MAN WINS MEDAL FOR RESEARCH

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The National Academy of Sciences Sept. 21 announced the award to Henry Fairfield Osborn of New York of the Daniel Giraud Elliott Medal for 1929.

The award was for Dr. Osborn's monograph about the titanotheres, prehistoric animals some of which resembled rhinoceri. It was published recently under the title of "Titanotheres of Ancient Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska."

Chicago Wheat Pit Fascinates Visiting Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The strident shouts and hubbub of the grain pit are softpedaled a little by a new kind of ceiling, and the rushing back and forth of members is probably reduced by the extreme efficiency of the new Board of Trade Building, but the trading floor keeps its old fascination for the visiting public.

From the gallery five stories above the pits the visitor can get a perfect "aerial view" of the floor: men shouting, waving their arms, signalling with their fingers; telegraph instruments ticking; boys dashing; it is the same noisy, vivid scene it always was, despite the dignity of oak paneled walls reaching to the lofty ceiling and the austerity of the modern style.

Some new features add to the vivacity of the sight. The rubber tiled floor, highly polished, allows messenger boys to end their sprints on a slide which a baseball player would envy. Colored numbers have a gay way of flashing from glass panels high up the wall to notify members they are wanted at their telephones. Light comes from a superlative chandelier, a great wheel of silver and frosted glass in the center of the lofty ceiling which showers a soft illumination down over everything. Daylight, too, pours in from a row of extremely tall northern windows.

The visitors' gallery, extending the width of the south wall, is nearly always full. There are no formalities about getting in, providing a man wears a coat. People from many places have come to see the new trading floor. If parties are large enough the management takes them on a special tour of the building, allowing them to enter the trading floor, a special privilege. It is quite the thing for groups of foreign visitors to make the trip.

There are many facts a guide can tell about the trading floor. In the wheat pit and its neighbors, those for the exchange of corn, oats, cotton and provisions, transactions totaling $250,000,000 in a single day may be expected. This maximum has been reached by the Chicago board. Every facility is provided to send news of the transactions abroad. Wires built into the structure connect with 540 American cities.

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And third, the Pine Tree, $29.50. Berets to match are $1.25. And handbags, with surfaces of the Glen Bogie fabric, are $5.95.

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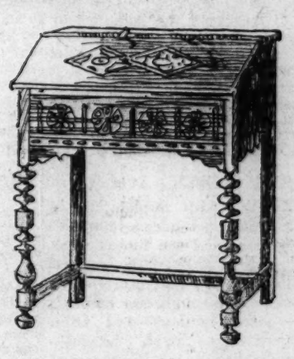

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A desk is one piece of furniture that should never be shared. Boys and girls do better school work when each has a good desk. Household accounts keep themselves in better order. Correspondence is a greater pleasure.

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UNITED STATES EXPORTING MORE GOODS TO SPAIN

Peninsula's Progress Is Marked by Electrification Projects and Fine Roads

Spain has been acquiring increasing importance for the United States exporter, and in recent periods the latter has replaced England, France and Germany as leading supplier of Spanish imports, according to Charles A. Livengood, United States commercial attaché at Madrid, who is visiting Boston, Worcester and Providence this week for conferences with New England business men interested in trade with Spain.

Spain is a nation of workers and producers, he said. Everywhere there is evidence of progress in this old country that is amazing, among them being the great electrification projects, fine roads and complete and modern telephone systems. Acquaintance with tourists is dispelling false impressions, and informed persons know that the typical Spaniard is not a youth playing the guitar, but rather a hard-working individual bent on providing for the future, he said.

Progress in distribution of American automobiles has been particularly gratifying and registrations in 1929 increased to 33,491, with American participation to 69 per cent, continued Mr. Livengood.

Economic activity slumped in 1930 but the cost of living, while slightly up, has not materially increased with the fall of the peseta. Preceding years witnessed unprecedented activity in commerce, public works construction and so forth, and a quieter spell sooner or later was to be expected. Since the start of the present century Spain has been carried forward in a major swing of economic progress and it is not probable that this trend will be more than momentarily halted. The nation's energies, long diverted to colonial expansion or maintenance, are now directed to its internal development, and results of the last decade promise well for the future, Mr. Livengood said.

EUROPEAN STATES TAKE FIRST STEP TOWARD UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

their committee who had spoken had pointed out the depths of misery inflicted upon the population of their countries by the march of economic events during the past year. Yet no distinguished economist had presented the committee with a proper examination of the causes of that depression or a hint of a remedy.

General Study Needed

Every nation on the planet, said Miss Lawrence was in desperate need of the international study of its economic foundations.

Other speakers, chiefly Dr. Stefan Osusky, Czechoslovakian Minister to France; G. de Michelis, Italy; Freiherr von Rhienbaden, Germany, did not support the investigation.

The investigation committee will seek to synthesize the data already gathered, or gathering by organizations already existing in the chief economic centers of the world. It is requested that the economic consultative committee set up by the 1927 conference, and which contains American members will be asked for information and counsel.

The second great issue facing the economic committee of the Assembly was the unification of the eight European states in the Warsaw agreement, which in effect bars extra-European agricultural products from the markets of the signatory countries.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, permanent representative of Canada at the League of Nations, delivered a forceful protest against the Warsaw action. Members of the League, he said, were now asked to approve the shutting out of their own products from European markets. The preferential action taken at Warsaw was already condemned by the agricultural experts of the League and was not acceptable to the preliminary conference for concerted economic action. Although Canada recognized the full rights of each country to regulate its own economic destiny, yet it must heartily disapprove a policy seriously out of harmony with past pronouncements of the League of Nations.

Dr. Riddell portrayed the seriousness of the economic depression in countries like Canada and the United States, where agriculture has been industrialized. He appealed to the industrial states-members of the League to open their markets to agrarian countries.

Dr. Riddell's objections to the Warsaw convention was strongly supported by Miss Lawrence on behalf of Great Britain.

Danish-Swedish Agreement

For this reason Great Britain agreed with Denmark and Sweden in a resolution favoring complete enforcement of the most-favored-nation clause which is intended to prevent preferential treatment, as arranged at Warsaw.

Miss Lawrence urged the most unconditional and unreserved application of most-favored-nation treatment. This clause, in the British view was the chief guarantee against the formation of international rivalry in the economic field. She urged that negotiations under the tariff truce protocol continue before the expiration of the armistice. Great Britain's special relations with the dominions and general preference for free entry of agricultural products made it necessary for the British Government to record on the fullest form its opposition to the agreement drafted at Warsaw.

The juridical committee continued the discussion of amendments bringing the covennant into line with the Kellogg pact. Noel Baker, Great Britain, supported the amendments, but placed the highly important reservation that the proposed amendments will be ratified by the British Government on condition that they come into force only after the conclusion of the disarmament treaty.

Other discussions in the juridical committee turned upon technical points, but Dantes Bellegarde, Haiti, embarrassed the committee by indulging himself with a long speech protesting against the military occupation of small states outside Europe by a neighboring great power. Such occupation the Haitian described as war concealed under the appelation of police protection. The committee was not willing to give Mr. Bellegarde serious attention, so, concealing themselves behind newspapers or burying their noses in documents, attempted to stifle him by the genteel process of "cutting."

M. Cassin, France, supported the covenant amendments and was vigorously joined by M. Rolin, Belgium. Dr. Hoetzsch, Germany, joined Great Britain in placing the disarmament convention as a necessary prelude. The representatives of Poland, Australia and China declared their willingness to accept the amendments.

MUSSOLINI DRIVES 81 MILES PER HOUR

ROME (AP)—Benito Mussolini on Sept. 23 demonstrated how fast he can drive an automobile. After inspecting the new public works he had to hurry to Ostia, where he was to help inaugurate a new motorists park. Il Duce himself took the wheel of the car and "stepped on the gas" averaging 130 kilometers—about 81 miles an hour.

The dictator was deeply touched by the reception he received from the children who became homeless in the recent earthquake. He received an ovation from them when he appeared at an open air school, named for his mother.

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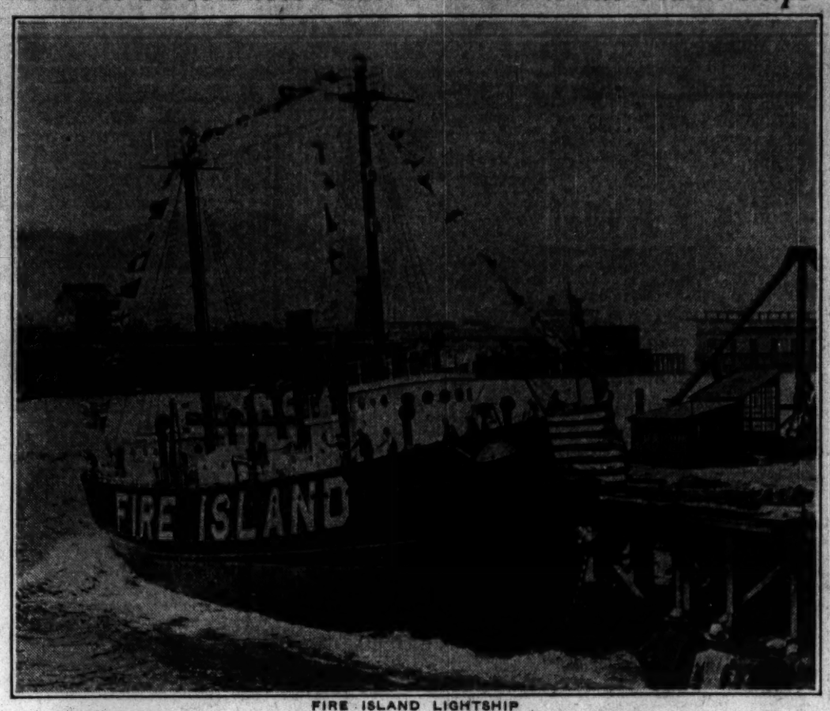

FIRE ISLAND LIGHTSHIP

Electrically Propelled, Equipped With Powerful Diesel Engines, This New Watchdog of the Sea Is Far Removed From the Wooden-Constructed Veteran She Replaces on the Shoal Coast of Long Island. For 30 Years That Honored Veteran Buffeted the Sweeping Gales of the North Atlantic and Guided Many a Mariner to Safe Haven.

OLD LIGHTSHIP GIVES WAY TO ALL-STEEL CRAFT

New Fire Island Guardian Has 30,000-Candlepower Masthead Light

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Just as soon as special apparatus can be installed in the steel hull now known to the United States Lighthouse Service as "Light Vessel 114," she will take up her position off the shoal coast of Long Island opposite Bay Shore and become the new Fire Island Lightship.

The vessel arrived here on Sept. 20 under the command of Capt. Jacob Neilson, who for years was captain of Lightship 88 in the mouth of the Columbia River. He took charge of the new vessel in the Oregon shipyard where she was built and brought her under her own power through the Panama Canal and up the Atlantic Coast.

With the installation of the new ship and her 30,000-candlepower masthead light, the old Fire Island lightship will be taken to the Staten Island dock of the lighthouse service and dismantled. For more than 30 years she has breasted the gales that sweep in directly from the broad Atlantic, piling up the shoal bottom along the narrow finger of sand known as Fire Island that stretches along the ocean side of Long Island.

Much has been written about lighthouses, but comparatively little on the subject of lightships. Yet the latter play a part of incalculable value in maritime life. Stationed in the track of navigation at the mouths of all navigable rivers along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Government maintains at great expense 46 of these floating beacons—with one relief ship to each four regular ships.

The sole function of the latter is to guide by means of lights, fog signals and radio all incoming and outgoing craft past the dangers of bars, shoals and reefs—the ever-present menaces of all estuaries.

All lightships the world over follow much the general shape and construction. They are sturdily built craft, of rather clumsy appearance owing to their extraordinarily high prows, but capable of withstanding the onslaughts of the fiercest gales.

The modern lightship is essentially a British idea, the first one having been built and placed at the mouth of the Thames as far back as 1713. From this small beginning, virtually an experiment, has grown the large fleet of light-vessels scattered today all over the globe.

The Fire Island is an all-steel built model with double construction wherever possible. It is fitted with two steel spars upon which are carried two clusters of electric incandescent lights, consisting of three lens lanterns each mounted on gimbals to maintain a constant vertical position, the lights having a focal plane 60 feet above the water. It has powerful Diesel engines, oil-burning, and is electrically propelled.

Quite different this new model, Fire Island, from the original Fire Island, 68—wooden constructed, rigged schooner-wise and with no propelling power.

In addition to lights and fog signals, such as steam siren whistles, automatically controlled from the engine room, and a huge bronze bell on the fore-upper deck—the latter only resorted to in a last emergency—every lightship is today likewise equipped with radio. The 1000 meter wavelength has been set aside by the Radio Commission for the sole use of radio fog signals, and to each individual lightship has been assigned one code of dots, or dashes, or a combination of both.

Approaching vessels pick up these signals and determine their positions with a radio compass, which is merely a square frame antenna rigged on a shaft vertically over the ship's compass, with ear phones attached. By rotating the shaft that carries the antenna first in one direction, and then in the other, the position of the pointer is noted, the direction of the signal lying half-way between the two points.

While even under the most favorable weather conditions, the blare of the steam siren carries not more than three miles at the most, the radio signals may be picked up at great distances. Because of their accuracy, vessels equipped with finders can not only determine their own positions, but also the positions of other ships. Then by means of wireless communication between ships, the danger of collision in fog is reduced to a minimum.

Each district—the coastal areas, including Alaska, are divided into districts and numbered—have tenders to service the lightships. These boats make the rounds once a month with supplies: fuel, water, food and mail. The arrival of the tenders is the big event in the lives of the crews aboard the isolated stations.

A lightship employs 16 or 17 men. In days not so very far past, the time of duty on board was three months, to one on leave. This has been lessened only recently to two months on duty, to one off. There are few men who for a longer period than this can stand the strain of the life of inaction, of the isolation, and in bad weather the constant menace of breaking waves.

On the Fire Island nothing speaks more eloquently of the stress of storm-beleaguered hours, than the white barrel in the ship's bow, marked, "Storm Oil" —this to be poured literally on the waters to calm their fury, so that crew and ship might continue to function even during the worst gale.

Below deck the new Fire Island is palatial: electrical refrigeration system with space for three months' supplies of fresh fruits, meats and vegetables; an oil-burning range in the galley; bunks for the crew fitted with mattresses and springs; attractive dining quarters for the crew; for both officers and men, modern bathrooms; good linen, china and silver marked with the monogram of the service, U. S. L. H. S.; officers' quarters fitted with a leather upholstered lounge, a massive oak dining table and a library.

PLANK ASKS DRY LAW VOTE

ST. JOSEPH, Mich. (AP) — The Michigan Democratic State Convention here Sept. 20 unanimously adopted a platform containing a request for a nation-wide referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment.

PARENT-TEACHER EDUCATION PLAN GOES TO ROOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

humored desire to be of help at times when help "comes in handy."

For the first time, members of the executive board are having a chance to meet and become relatively acquainted with members of the New England Council composed of representatives of all state parent-teacher groups in the six states.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the National Congress, was appointed Sept. 22 to President Hoover's new commission on home-planning and home ownership, which will hold its first meeting in Washington Sept. 24. But Mrs. Bradford found the opportunities for acquaintanceship and a pooling of common interests with the New England council members so important to better understanding of patent-teacher problems in the Atlantic coast area that she felt obliged to send Mrs. B. G. Langworthy of Chicago, first vice-president of the National Congress, to Washington to represent her at the commission meeting.

Mrs. Hoague of the Massachusetts Association, looking to the forthcoming meeting of the association in Boston early in October, said that her administration would be colored by an intensive concentration upon a better understanding of modern methods of education.

The theme for the Boston meetings, she said, would be "education up to date" and the significant phases of individual treatment of pupils, as compared with the old method of mass dealing, a stressing of the fine arts in their newer relation to everyday life, newer ways of teaching history, and certain development of adult education would be topics especially emphasized.

She spoke of the work which would be shown delegates at the new state art center in Ipswich Street and said that every article presented for study and discussion at the conference would be strictly a working school exhibit for she had found it was far better to present actual school projects so that delegates might really understand what was being aimed at, instead of trusting to theoretical discussion, far from the scene of operation, to provide a working program in the thought of parent-teacher students of the subject.

New Course Is Approved

Mrs. Hoague also said that the Massachusetts branch of the organization had just approved a course in economic education devised and put forward by a company of prominent business men and women among whom are Mrs. Elizabeth Pidgeon, Russell Robb, Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver and Miss Donham, daughter of the director of the Harvard school of business administration.

Mrs. Hoague said she preferred to call the course one in "money management" since everyone knew precisely what that meant, and was eager to participate in learning the things the title implied. She said that an increased study of parent-teacher problems in rural neighborhoods would occupy the Massachusetts group this year. She spoke of a library that had been given to a rural neighborhood and which was closed up almost as promptly as it was given because there was no one available who was considered competent to administrate it.

In this instance members of the parent-teacher group of the community asked if they might hold their meetings there in the library, and, granted permission, made a return contribution in the guise of volunteer service in keeping the library open for the distribution of books.

Mrs. Hoague thought parent-teacher members were going to find many such services they could render in rural communities, in kindergarten and other matters and she pointed out that it was a mistake to suppose that the latter acceleration of modern life had had the effect of entirely disposing of districts subject to the "old-fashioned" handicaps of rural life.

Such handicaps still existed in many districts, she said, and it was held by the parent-teacher members to be one of their chief privileges to institute an intensive program of amelioration.

CHANG RULES IN PEIPING AS ALLIES RETIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

without fighting the rebels of the northern China war lord's alliance.

Suspicion was strong that Chang would attempt to set up his own government in China's ancient capital as his father, Chang Tso-lin, had done in descents from his capital at Mukden.

Chang struck after Northern rebel and Nationalist Government troops had had six months of internecine warfare and were unable to make marked gains. Although claimed by the Nationalists as their ally since May, he had remained aloof until the time came to become the deciding factor.

For the present the civil war appears ended. Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, leaders of the northerners, are heading their armies from Peiping toward Taiyuan, the Shansi province capital of Governor Yen.

Peiping civilians, accustomed to change of war lords, hastened to declare loyalty to the new ruler, and conditions were peaceful. Northern rebel leaders stated their intention of maintaining friendly relations with the Manchurian. But, they said, they were steadfast in their intention to overthrow the Nationalist régime.

FRENCH ARMY TESTS USE OF MOBILE FORCE

VILLENEUVE - L'ARCHEVEQUE, France (AP)—A new technique of the swift massing of highly motorized armies along a lengthy front was being tested in France Sept. 20 in maneuvers with 30,000 men. It was the third in a series of maneuvers recently held. Problems of movement and motor supply also are being studied.

A division normally is allotted a 2½-mile front and at the end of the war a division held only half that much. The new practice is to cover a 16-mile front with mobile forces with motorized equipment and supplies.

HUGHES CALLS CIRCUIT JUDGES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, has called a conference of Federal Circuit judges to meet here Oct. 1 to discuss the conditions of business in the federal courts throughout the country. These meetings, arranged annually by Chief Justice Taft, have done much to remove the congestion in the federal courts.

Rebuke of 'Merie Mounte Joylity' by John Endicott Vividly Retold

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

On MASSACHUSETTS BAY, September 23, 1630.—The storm which kept us at Plimoth for three days was followed by a northwest wind and resplendent sunshine; so today we are beating homeward against a brisk gale. Our last conversation with Governor Bradford and Captain Standish related to Thomas Morton, and the chances of shipping him back to England a second time. Standish related the incidents of two years ago, when it was found necessary to take Morton to the Isles of Shoals and send him home on a fishing vessel; and Bradford produced his journal wherein was written the story of his return with Isaac Allerton the following year. He read to us as follows:

"Mr. Allerton gave great and just ofence in this, in bringing over, for base gaine, that unworthy man, and instrumente of mischeefe, Morton, who was sent home but the year before for his misdemenors. He not only brought him over, but brought him to this towne—as it were to nose them—and lodged him at his owne house, and for a while used him as a scribe to doe his bussines, till he was caused to pack him away. So he wente to his old nest in the Massachusets, wher it were not long but by his miscariage he gave them just occation to lay hands on him; and he was by them againe sent prisoner into England, wher he lay a good while in Exeter Jeole. For besides his miscariage here, he was vemently suspected for the murder of a man that had adventured moneys with him when he first came into New England; and a warrante was sent from the Lord Cheefe Justice to apprehend him, by vertue whereof he was by the Governor of the Massachusetts sent into England. And for other his misdemenors amongst them, they demolisht his house, that it might be no longer a roost for shuch unclaine birds to nestle in. Yet he got free againe, and write an infamouse and scurillous booke against many Godly and cheefe men of the cuntrie; full of lyes and slanders, and fraight with profane callumnies against their names and persons, and the ways of God."

Morton's "misdemenors," after returning "to his old nest" at Merre-Mount, Bradford, described as follows: "They fell to great licentiousness, and led a dissolute life, powering out themselves unto all profanenes. And Morton became lord of misrule, and maintained (as it were) a schoole of Athisme. And after they had gott some goods into their hands, and gott much by trading with the Indians, they spent it as vainly, in quaffing and drinking both wine and strong waters in great excess, and, as some reported, 10 lls worth in a morning. They also set up a May-pole, drinking and dancing aboute it many days togeather, inviting the Indean women for their consorts, dancing and frisking togither—like so many fairies, or furies rather—and worse practises; as if they had anew revived and celebrated the feasts of the Roman Goddes Flora or the beasly practises of the madd Bacchinalians.

"Morton likewise—to shew his poetrie—composed sundry rimes and verses, some tending to lasciviousnes and others to the detraction and scandall of some persons, which he affixed to this idle or idoll May-polle. They chainged also the name of their place, and in stead of calling it Mounte Wollaston, they call it Marie mounte, as if this joylity would have lasted ever. But this continued not long, for shortly after came over that worthy gentleman, Mr. John Indecott, who visiting those parts caused that May-polle to be cutt downe, and rebuked them for their profannes, and admonished them to looke ther should be better walking. So they now, or others, chainged the name of their place againe, and called it Mounte-Dagon."

RELICS OF WESLEY SOUGHT FOR EMERY

LUGANO, Switz. (AP)—Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, Ga., has expressed a willingness to negotiate for the purchase of two valuable relics of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, which have been discovered here. He is acting as a trustee of Emery University which has a large collection of Wesleyana.

The relics now in Lugano consist of two Chippendale chairs said to have stood on either side of Wesley's bed and at which he knelt nightly in his devotions.

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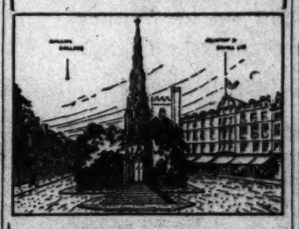
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THE HOME FORUM

For Sale. An Island in Arcady

IT WAS very still on that September afternoon when the man sat alone in an upper room whose strangely bare walls echoed the slightest rustle as he turned the sheets of the evening paper. Eagerly glancing down the column of Houses for Sale his eye rested on this announcement:

"Exceptional location in one of best suburbs, large house of older comfortable type, with all modern conveniences; beautiful grounds, old trees and barn. Owner leaving city, must sell. Apply," etc.

Could he believe his eyes? Could this absurdly laconic announcement be true? Was the owner of this Arcady, as he knew it was, to abandon his island home and actually hand it over to another? It could not be, yet it must be. He looked around at the walls which through the years had more and more been concealed by ever growing tiers of books. Now they were stowed away in irregular ramparts of boxes all about him. Tomorrow they would be carried through the door. He would follow them down the stairs and pass out along the walk to the street for the last time.

But he would not think of that too much. Perhaps it was just a dream. He could not believe it was aught else. Had he not looked forward to endless blissful days in this place? He called it Arcady. And in no mere pleasant figure of speech. Here was more than home as any man's home would be anywhere. Nothing less than Arcady had this been, ever since that day when somehow he had divined that visible perfection of scene and of dwelling place awaited him as he first caught a glimpse of a white tower rising through the trees on the edge of the city. He remembered with what thrill he had come closer and found the road that ran along the ridge of a gentle ravine.

Here he had found the place now described in the evening paper before him. Deep in the valley was flowing the most reflective of little streams hidden between deeply wrinkled banks. On the slope which rose to a higher ridge above the house grew an ancient forest of beeches and oaks, and the valley below was always green with hemlocks and cedars. The old house and a priceless old barn with spacious loft stood by themselves in a triangle cut out by three streets. And on that momentous day of discovery he had exclaimed, "A delta, for all the world, a delta in Arcady!"

So through all these years had it become more and more a retreat without isolation from other men. He likened it to an island, in a river which flowed by on each side, leaving him secure in his Arcadian fastness.

And here in the setting of an Eden he had worked with loving hands to enhance its beauty. He had planted and sowed and watered. Trees and shrubs had grown and spread. Within, he had lived amid an ever-growing circle of his friends on the shelves. In this room where he now sat, with what unfailing joy had he thought and toiled! And always through his windows he had looked out upon the slopes and the valley with ever-growing affection. Here had come to him such happiness as only Arcady can bring.

But now—and he knew it was no dream—had come the summons which called him to go far away. With a start his thought turned no longer to the Arcadian past, but to the future—of his Island in Arcady. Who would succeed to his proud estate here? Eagerly he wondered who would be the fortunate discoverer of his island, and suddenly he found himself speaking aloud to The Unknown Future Possessor of this Island in Arcady.

"Here do I present you with the keys and title of this domain. You have purchased all of the visible rights and privileges thereof. This land and this house are yours: do what you will with them under the law. Here you may live in a veritable Eden if you choose. But you have acquired only so much as you can grasp with your own powers. It is for you alone now to make the Arcady or not. Both without and within there is much which you will come to possess only by winning an ownership through the years.

"Much of this Arcadia I cannot sell you even if I would. The visible results of my own labors I bestow upon you with the title. The values of these to me I cannot transfer to any man. I cannot sell you memories. You must make your own.

"But with the visible and invisible keys I bestow no envy of you, the fortunate one. Only a blessing. To me there comes a happiness in sharing such an Arcady with another.

"For I am not abandoning this island entirely to you. In bright and vivid memory do I take it with me, and I know that you will not grudge me that continued possession. I shall have it with me always wherever I go."

Through the window, the oaks and beeches seemed to bend toward him in deep understanding, as if in assurance that they would go with him alway. Across the valley a sinking sun flooded Arcadia with a glory he had never witnessed before in all the years.

The next day, from the porch below, the man watched a lumbering van disappear down the winding road. Slowly he turned and climbed the stairs to the empty room. As he stood long by the window searching the depths of his valley in the brilliant morning light never had it shown in such loveliness. Every tree, every curve in the ground he knew as the face of a dear friend—and just how they changed in form and hue with the changing year and with every hour of the day. For a moment resistless emotion struggled within. Something caught at his heart. Then a gathering mist cleared from his eyes. He remembered that nothing could take Arcady from him.

A voice called him from below. The time had come. A last look from the doorway and through the windows. And down from the empty room through an empty house he passed with buoyant step. As he reached the road he turned once more. There was the sign, For Sale. But he smiled brightly in the morning light. Arcady would go with him, would be his alway. P. K.

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An Ocean Race

One of the greatest of all Gloucester skippers was Tommie Bohlin. Fishermen had many stories to tell about him of things he did and said; though mostly of what he did, he not being much of a talker.

One year he sailed across the Atlantic and into the Arctic, hunting for new halibut grounds in his wonderful schooner, the Nannie Bohlin. He went eighty degrees north that trip, clear on till the solid ice fields drove him back. On his way home he put into a port in far northern Norway for fuel, grub and water. While there he picked up a paper and read where the Valkyrie III was sailing next day from Plymouth, England, to lift the America's cup. "There," said Tommie, "there ought to be a fine race for the Nannie, her to Gloucester and that racin' yacht to New York." Whereupon one of his crew spoke up: "But won't we be sailin' a thousand miles more than they will?"

"Huh! Give the Nannie a breeze o' wind and she'll soon make up a thousand miles," retorted Tommie.

The fishermen and the yacht left together, one from northern Norway and the other from England. Bohlin made Gloucester in seventeen days. It was just like driving home to market except it was a little longer. The Valkyrie was twenty-two and one-half days on the passage; no disgrace to her, she being hove to for five days during a big gale. During those five days Bohlin in his Nannie was making long leaps to the west'ard, averaging better than fourteen knots for four days of it.

Before ever I met Bohlin I wrote a story around that passage from Norway. In that story I called him Ohlsen, which was a mistake. I should have used his real name. What better name could a man ask for a hard-driving skipper than Tommie Bohlin? —JAMES B. CONNOLLY, in "The Book of the Gloucester Fishermen."

The Nightingale of Avila

Crowds of noisy martins are clamouring round the window
To and from the zenith, giving Twilight, hail;
And above their clamour, above the clash of mule-bells
Jets a waterfall of song—the nightingale!
Where can he be singing! Here, the streets are narrow,
Is he in yon casement, curtainless and high
Where a line of washing hangs, and a dark carnation
Bends and stretches outward to find the strip of sky!

From a cramped wooden perch in a wicker prison
Streams the bubbling music, golden note on note;
Even above the booming of the bells of the Cathedral
Can be heard the cascade music from the little, pulsing throat:
His song is of the uplands, where the long roads ribbon
Through poplar parallels, through borage-weeded corn,
He greets the rising moon's burnished shield of copper
And the cloudy pennons, light-frayed and torn. . . .

His Universe is narrowed to a street in Avila,
A flower and some washing glimpsed through the wicker bars;
But no power can take away his memory of freedom
While Hope wings his passion to the pity of the stars!

—DOROTHY UNA RATCLIFFE, in "Dale Lyrics."

Tender Harmonies

AMONG the artists of the first half of the seventeenth century, Jan Van Goyen was the first to choose landscape art for itself alone, and he portrayed with rare fidelity the picturesque scenery of his native land, its streams, trees, houses, and the peasants at their daily tasks. He frequently subordinated color to tone, for his pictures show a tendency toward the more subdued grays and browns, with tones of half-bleached yellow, and gray-blues or greens, which gave a peculiar charm and individual refinement to his pictures. He became one of the very great painters of air and space, often portraying a remarkable reflection of sky in the quiet waters.

The painting here reproduced is from the collection of Dutch art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City. It was loaned for an Exhibition of Dutch Paintings of the Seventeenth Century, recently shown by the Denver Art Museum.

The picture has all the tender gray harmonies, the mellow sunshine, the soft wood browns and gray-green foliage characteristic of Van Goyen's paintings, and a wonderful expanse of misty, blue sky. The quaint old buildings, with slender steeple in the background, the outlines of imposing edifices against the vanishing horizon, and the peasants in the foreground, all so happily disposed, make a pleasantly intimate landscape.

Though prolific and facile as a painter, Van Goyen acquired his lightness and dexterity of hand through intense and persistent study of nature, and elaborate care. He was born at Leiden in 1596, where much of his early work as an artist was done; afterward going to Haarlem, he studied under Esias van de Velde. Later he moved to The Hague where he did some of his finest paintings, and became associated with many of the best artists of his time.

Photograph by the Mile High Photo. Co., Denver

Landscape. From a Painting by Jan Van Goyen.

An Autumnal Festival in Rural Palestine

Few people in Palestine regard the autumn as merely the third season of the year—an ordinary epoch of the calendar. There is a greater significance even than the agrarian, than the gathering of the fruits. The autumn is festival time, the time of general rejoicing.

Yet agriculture in Palestine is also bound up with the festivals. The Jewish festival of Rejoicing of the Law is also the Rejoicing of the Soil—when the choice fruits of the land are picked and eaten; when the late luscious grapes, the pomegranates, the figs, nuts of all kinds, crowd the table and adorn the walls of the booths (succoth).

The farmers at harvest time are free for the nonce of their tasks on the land. The colonies don holiday garb; the neighboring Arab villages send presents to their Jewish patrons in honor of the "eid Yahudi"; people go on long jaunts; or visit the many festival entertainments in the cities. The atmosphere of rejoicing is abroad. It is nature's vacation.

There are many who remain at home to savor to the full the delights of this balmy autumnal interlude. In the evening, they foregather on the promenade—the paths leading out of the colony, and stroll to and fro in gay conversation. A group of young people, of both sexes, are laughing at the ubiquitous wag, as mirthful and as replete with witticisms as though staging his "show" for the first time. Older, more staid people look ahead, and discuss next year's crops. Others converse on colony affairs. But all are happy. It is the time of festival.

But it is in the evening, and particularly on the night that marks the end of the festival—that the merry-making proper reaches its zenith. After supper, the youths, having donned festival attire, saunter to the center of attraction—the large concrete-roofed reservoir, that stands upon the highest point in the pleasant colony.

The moon is not due until midnight, but the myriad stars twinkling above in the turquoise sky illumine the extensive pastoral scene. To left and right, the densely planted trees of the orange groves form continuous clumps of dimly seen foliage; the brown, earth-nestling vines stretch for acres in all directions; the air is fragrant with the aroma of growing fruit—of the sweet and delicate scents that waft along on the cool breeze. The houses of the colony lie in front, their lights sparkling and dancing in the gentle zephyrs of the Shephelah. Electricity has not yet arrived in this colony, and oil lamps are still the mode.

It was thus that we fêted the outgoing of the Law's Rejoicing. These were bucolic joys unknown to the dour peasants of other countries, nor entirely to the palate of the civilized farmers who preferred, say, the radio, the movies, or a seat behind the wheel on a wide open road. Here, in Palestine, where our rustic pleasures are the movies twice a week and perusal of the press for news of the radio, the joy of living is interpreted in the rhythm of motion.

We have been standing, idly chatting and jesting, with the licensed jester sidling from group to group, when one of the impatient boys shouted, "Folks, we must dance a rondeau!"

Now, a rondeau in Palestine is not the seventeenth-century poem, "of thirteen lines and three unequal strophes." It is a clamorous, vivid and vehement folk dance.

Each took a partner, and lined up at the rear of the leader, who was beating time with a small sapling. Then the song! Thirty pairs of lusty voices took up the refrain of "Uru, uru!"—"Awaken, awaken!" with such a volume that the birds did indeed awaken in the neighboring eucalyptus and cypress, and twittered their accompaniment.

The long line dropped off the flat roof of the reservoir, and wound through the lane that leads up from the People's Hall, past the dark bulk of the synagogue. Round the corner and into the main street swung the leading couples, gathering in others who, hearing the vociferous refrain as though it were a signal, had hurried with all due haste to the rally.

Down a side turning, again, this time at the urgent request of the policeman on night duty (this particular colony has its own municipal police force, unlike others—and the line came prancing across a vacant lot toward a parallel street, deep with sand. The song had switched to "Ho, let us sing! Ho!" which was a rousing chorus that brought housewives to doors with warnings that children were asleep. On, on, on, the line doubled on its tracks, and slid through the sand, reaching a large empty space of sand, where a pièce de résistance was staged: the merry-go-round.

All took hands, boys and girls each with their own partners, and began dancing round and round, faster and faster, in a circle of sixty individuals, that grew as the newcomers hastened to join. Suddenly the leader broke off, and led a single line into the circle, which contracted until the whole mass of laughing, jostling youths were packed close together. Slowly the intricate maze unraveled itself and, at a shouted command, resumed its lines of pairs.

Then said the leader, "Yechidim"—individuals. In solemn single file, the boys marched off in one direction, the girls in another, until at another order they pivoted and came back in stage partnership. The whole platoon then joined forces, and four abreast, arm in arm, ran up the moss-grown steps that lead to the reservoir.

The top was reached.

"Hora!" shouted a would-be wit. Many took him at his word. Up they sprang, with the inexhaustible vim that marks holiday times, and—hand on shoulder—boys and girls whirled round in that circular romp which is so popular in both town and village of the new Palestine.

Rondeau and hora! There is no fun like it when you indulge in them with the Palestinian lads and girls, under the serenity of autumnal skies, in celebration of autumn and autumn's festivals.

"Les enfants sont donc libres"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

AFIN de pourvoir aux affaires d'une communauté bien ordonnée, pour l'entreprise de travaux d'un intérêt général, il faut que des contributions d'un certain genre soient versées dans un fonds commun; ces contributions ont probablement été offertes joyeusement et volontairement avant que le sens original de bonne volonté et de gratitude pour les bienfaits reçus ait été submergé, et que le mot "impôts" ait pris en quelque sorte l'aspect d'une imposition oppressive. On a aussi vu paraître une forme d'impôt prélevé par une nation sur une race assujettie ou conquise, ce qui, étant opposé à l'amour de la liberté, naturel à tous les cœurs, et considéré comme une marque de servitude, a naturellement occasionné du ressentiment.

C'était bien là le cas lorsque la nation juive était tributaire de l'empereur romain: ce fier et ancien peuple, qui avait été jadis si merveilleusement conduit hors de la servitude égyptienne, se trouvait alors dans une situation particulièrement malheureuse. Non seulement ils étaient sous l'autorité de César, mais ses percepteurs d'impôts, des Romains, employaient comme agents des Juifs connaissant si exactement les conditions de leurs infortunés coreligionnaires qu'ils étaient capables d'en tirer le plus possible, tout en réalisant encore un bon profit pour eux-mêmes. Ces hommes, appelés péagers, étaient haïs par leurs compatriotes au point d'être frappés d'ostracisme et considérés comme des traîtres vis-à-vis de leur race.

Tel était le genre d'impôt que Jésus et ses disciples devaient payer, et d'après le récit du chapitre vingt-deuxième de saint Matthieu, il est évident que les pharisiens se demandaient si le grand Maître considérerait comme juste le payement de cette taxe haïe et oppressive. Guettant toujours avidement l'occasion d'embarrasser Jésus dans leurs filets, ils vinrent lui demander: "Dis-nous donc ce que tu penses de ceci: Est-il permis de payer l'impôt à César, ou non?" Jésus vit leur intention, et prenant une monnaie romaine, leur demanda de qui en était l'effigie et l'inscription. Lorsqu'ils répondirent: "De César," le Maître les réduisit au silence par cette réponse divinement sage qui a traversé les siècles,—parole si pleine de dédain pour les vanités mondaines: "Rendez donc à César ce qui est à César et à Dieu ce qui est à Dieu."

Celui qui méprisait la pompe ou les cérémonies extérieures et qui prêchait l'évangile d'un royaume spirituel sur la terre, n'allait pas être pris au piège et s'engager avec ses disciples, dans la voie de la révolte contre la domination romaine. "Le Prince de la paix" montra à tous qu'une politique aussi mondaine était loin de répondre à ses intentions ou au but de sa vie.

A une autre occasion, rapportée précédemment dans le même Evangile, lorsque les receveurs vinrent demander à Pierre si Jésus payait les didrachmes, impôt pour l'entretien du temple juif, le Maître instruisit son disciple au vrai sens de l'Eglise ou du temple; il attira son attention sur les droits innés de l'homme comme enfant de Dieu, pour l'éloigner de ce qui n'est que rites et cérémonies et lui dit: "Que t'en semble, Simon? Les rois de la terre, de qui tirent-ils des tributs ou des impôts? Est-ce de leurs fils ou des étrangers?" "Des étrangers," répliqua Pierre; et Jésus répondit: "Les enfants sont donc libres" (Matthieu 17:26, version anglaise).

Là-dessus, il l'envoya à la mer, pour trouver dans la bouche d'un poisson une pièce d'argent qui payerait leur tribut à tous deux.

La liberté, en effet! Jésus ne reconnaissait aucun lien terrestre, et nous pouvons être sûrs qu'il ne se sentit jamais accablé par ces besoins humains: il rendait au contraire au divin Père l'entier hommage de son cœur, et remplissait les obligations humaines tout en montrant une exemption complète de tout sens de limitation.

La compréhension spirituelle élève à nouveau la bannière de la liberté en faveur de l'humanité asservie et cruellement frappée, et ces récits scripturaires contiennent de profondes leçons pour ceux d'entre nous qui s'efforcent d'amener le royaume des cieux dans leurs propres vies.

Depuis que Jésus enseigna, jamais voix plus claire et plus puissante que celle de Mary Baker Eddy ne s'est élevée contre toutes les formes de la servitude humaine. En quelques décades, l'immortel message de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, exposant tous les despotismes tyranniques de l'entendement charnel, a déjà libéré des milliers d'hommes de leurs chaînes mentales, morales et physiques. A la page 227 de ce livre de texte, elle écrit: "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Echappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."

En vérité, la Science Chrétienne montre clairement à notre époque que notre Père-Mère, Dieu, plein d'amour, n'a jamais accablé ou surchargé l'un de Ses enfants d'exigences et d'impositions matérielles, quelles qu'elles soient, et qu'Il ne le ferait jamais. Cependant, cette compréhension plus haute ne nous dégage point de l'observation normale des lois et des gouvernements humains. Elle fait de nous, au contraire, des citoyens meilleurs, améliore les relations humaines, et enlève à notre sens d'approvisionnement la croyance de limitation. Mrs. Eddy nous a montré comment utiliser le même pouvoir qui donnait à Jésus sa suprême exemption du témoignage du sens matériel, et il nous est possible aujourd'hui de nous prévaloir de cet Amour divin toujours présent pour rompre toutes les croyances mortelles asservissantes. "Les enfants sont donc libres!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Harvest

Autumn: Ripe berries in the dusty hedge,
White mist at morning by the river's edge;
The long year's labour reaped in mellow sheaves,
The downward drift of rustling russet leaves.
Frost late and early on his garden beds
Where bronze chrysanthemums lift their hardy heads;
Up in the loft, sweet apples safely stored,
The harvest of his orchard on his board.

—NANCY POLLOK, in *The Poetry Review.*

"Then are the children free"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE end of carrying on an ordered community's affairs, so that work for the common good may be undertaken, some form of contribution to a general fund is necessary; and such taxes may have been given gladly and voluntarily before the original sense of good will and gratitude for the benefit received got submerged and the word "taxation" took on an aspect of burdensome imposition. There has also sprung up a form of taxation known as a levy by one nation upon some subject of conquered race, which has naturally fostered resentment, because it encounters the natural love of liberty in the heart of everyone and is looked upon as a mark of bondage.

This was the case when the Jews were a people tributary to the Roman emperor, for then this proud and ancient people who had once been so marvelously led out from Egyptian slavery were in a peculiarly unhappy situation. Not only were they under the rule of Cæsar, but his Roman tax collectors employed as their agents Jews who knew the circumstances of their own unfortunate people so accurately that they were able to extract the uttermost from them, while also making a good profit for themselves. These men were called publicans, and were so hated by their fellow countrymen that they were ostracized and looked upon as traitors to their race.

Such was the nature of the tax which Jesus and his disciples were called upon to pay; and it is evident from the account given in the twenty-second chapter of Matthew that the Pharisees had some doubt whether the great Teacher would consider it right to pay this hated and burdensome tax. Always eagerly watching for an opportunity to entangle Jesus in some net, they came to him asking: "Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?" Jesus saw their intent, and, taking a Roman coin, asked them whose was the head and inscription thereon. Upon their answering, "Cæsar's," the Master silenced them with that divinely wise answer which comes down the centuries so full of disdain of worldly vanities, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

He who despised outward show or observance, and preached the gospel of a spiritual kingdom on earth, was not to be trapped into committing himself and his followers to a revolutionary stand against Roman domination. "The Prince of Peace" showed all that such worldly policy was far from his intention or life-purpose.

On another occasion, recorded earlier in the same Gospel, when the collectors came to Peter inquiring whether Jesus paid the levy of a half-shekel in support of the Jewish temple, the Master instructed his disciple in the true meaning of Church or temple, by pointing him to man's birthright as a child of God, and away from mere rites and ceremonies, with the following words: "What thinkest thou, Simon? of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute? of their own children, or of strangers?" "Of strangers," Peter replied; and Jesus answered, "Then are the children free." And he thereupon sent him to the sea to find a piece of money in a fish's mouth which would pay the tribute for them both.

Freedom indeed! Jesus acknowledged no earthly ties, and we may be sure he never felt burdened by these human demands, but rendered all his heart's homage to the divine Father, and fulfilled human obligations, while showing complete freedom from any sense of limitation.

Spiritual understanding is again lifting up the banner of freedom on behalf of enslaved and sorely taxed humanity, and these Scriptural narratives contain deep lessons for those of us who are striving to bring about the kingdom of heaven in our own lives.

Never since Jesus taught has a clearer and stronger voice been raised against all forms of human bondage than that of Mary Baker Eddy. In a few decades the immortal message in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," denouncing all the tyrannical despotisms of the carnal mind, has already freed thousands from mental, moral, and physical chains. On page 227 of this textbook she writes: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

Christian Science is indeed making clear to this age that our loving Father-Mother God never has taxed or overburdened one of His children with any material claims and impositions, and never would do so. This higher understanding does not, however, release us from normal observance of human laws and governments. On the contrary, it makes us better citizens, improves human relationships, and lifts the belief of limitation from our sense of supply. Mrs. Eddy has shown us how to avail ourselves of the same power which gave to Jesus his supreme freedom from material sense testimony, and it is possible for us today to avail ourselves of this ever present divine Love to break all binding mortal beliefs. "Then are the children free"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Roger Williams' Stenography

Roger studied stenography as well as the Bible, and became an adept at shorthand writing. The first edition of the "Art of Stenographie," by John Willis, appeared in 1602, and a revised edition, by Edmund Willis, in 1618. It was tremendously popular, fourteen editions being published by 1647. Roger took down sermons at Saint Sepulchre's Church, and speeches in the Star Chamber, the awesome and terrible court at Westminster Hall, where offenders against the Crown were summarily and secretly tried, and "justice was administered," by arbitrary authority, instead of by regular process of law. It was the church of the great judge, Sir Edward Coke, and of the well-known explorer, Captain John Smith. Smith was in Virginia, helping to found the colony of Jamestown, from 1606 to 1609. In 1614 he explored the coast of New England from Penobscot to Cape Cod. He wrote some books about New England—"A Description of New England," in 1616, "New England's Trials," in 1620, and others later. And in 1617 he presented at Court the Indian girl Pocahontas, who was then Rebecca Rolfe, wife of John Rolfe, another of the settlers at Jamestown. When Rolfe came back to England in 1616, he brought a number of Indians with him. Roger Williams, an impressionable lad of twelve or thirteen, probably first became interested in Indians through Captain John Smith.

On June 25, 1621, Roger Williams was elected a scholar of Charterhouse School . . . he had attracted to himself a patron, the famous Sir Edward Coke. Coke had one of the most powerful intellects of the time, and was among the prominent figures on the stage of London. It was a favorable time for Roger to be under his influence—perhaps the most admirable part of the great man's career. . . .

Coke must have welcomed the labor-saving and the time-saving of stenography. He was greatly attracted by the promising youth who practiced it in his behalf, and rewarded him by placing him in Charterhouse School, of which he was one of the governors.

Coke's daughter, Mrs. Anne Sadleir, thus reports:

"This Roger Williams, when he was youth would in a short-hand take down sermons and speeches in the Star Chamber and present them to my dear father. He, seeing him so hopeful a youth, took such a liking to him that he sent him to Sutton's Hospital (Charterhouse School) and he was the second that was placed there; full little did he think that he would have proved such a rebel to God, the King and his country."

Later in life Roger wrote to Coke's son:

"My much honored friend, that man of honor and wisdom and piety, your dear father, was often pleased to call me his son."

And to Mrs. Sadlier:

"I may truly say that, beside my natural inclination to study and activity, his example, instruction and encouragement, have spurred me on to a more than ordinary industrious and patient course in my whole course hitherto."—EMILY EASTON, in "Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CORNELL SEEMS MORE HOPEFUL

Football Squad Heavier and More Rugged—Line Has Veterans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The football season at Cornell University will begin Sept. 27 with Clarkson College of Technology, the opposing team, and under more favorable auspices than usual. There is a better football atmosphere on the campus and Coach Gilmour Dobie himself says that conditions are more satisfactory than they have been. While no outstanding figures have appeared in the preliminary practice and there is no confidence that Cornell will have a first-rate team, campus sentiment seems more hopeful.

The squad as a whole is a little heavier and more rugged than usual and more of the leading varsity candidates start out with a fair grounding in the rudiments of the game. This is due, first, to the fact that last year's freshman team developed some players of promise and to the further fact that in the spring practice Dobie had under his instruction for six weeks nearly all of the men from whom the team will be selected and these men learned a good deal of football. The Cornell mentor hopes, therefore, it will not be necessary to spend as much time in simple drill as has been the case in recent years.

Experienced Men for Line

Two weeks of preliminary practice have served to sift out the material and Dobie knows pretty well the capacity of the players. Four teams have been working for 10 days and various shifts have occurred as Dobie has tested out the material. Indications point to a varsity line largely made up of experienced men and a backfield composed of two veterans and the rest sophomores. It looks as if Dobie would be able to turn out two backfields of at least average ability and there is hope that some of the new backs will come through in style.

The leading candidates for ends are men of experience on last year's team, F. A. Lueder Jr. '31, and S. O. Claggett '32, both of whom won the varsity letter last year as regulars. Other ends of promise are J. C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, W. K. Borland '32, H. A. Hochbaum '33 and G. O. Young '32. Young was a substitute on last year's team and won his varsity letter. While Lueder and Claggett are favored because of their experience Martinez-Zorrilla is very much in the picture. This youngster has taken on 30 pounds since last season and at the same time shows a good deal of speed. Borland is another likely prospect. Hochbaum, a sophomore, needs experience but will bear watching.

C. M. Martinez-Zorrilla '31, who played right tackle last year, is slated for that position again. He is a cool-headed and capable player and barring mishaps should give a good account of himself. At left tackle Cornell misses S. L. Wakeman '30, captain of last year's team and a fine tackle. Abraham George Jr. '33 and H. W. Lundin '33, both members of last year's freshman team, are fighting it out for the varsity position, while A. L. Larson '32, one of last year's substitutes, is runner-up to Martinez-Zorrilla. Other tackles under consideration are N. Rothstein '32, Maurice Levy '33 and J. N. Abbott '33.

Three Experienced Guards

Cornell has three guards of varsity experience available. They are Capt. P. N. Hunt '31, who is sure to play left guard, and F. V. Tullar '32 and B. W. Hackstaff '31. Tullar and Hackstaff are fighting it out for right guard. Each is a letter man. Other guards showing promise are G. M. Brindley '32 and B. L. Falk '32. There is lively competition for center with W. B. Penny '33 showing the way at present. Penny was center on the freshman team last fall and is a capable lineman For the time being he seems to have ousted G. C. Wallace '31, varsity pivot man of last season. This is largely because Penny is 20 pounds heavier than Wallace. The latter, though weighing only 150 pounds, played a fine game last season and is by no means out of the picture. H. J. Riekert '32, a substitute center last year, is the third possibility for the place. J. E. Estabrook '32, another substitute last year, is also under consideration.

Experienced varsity men on the line therefore include: Lueder, Claggett, Martinez-Zorrilla, Hunt, Tullar, Hackstaff, Wallace, and Riekert. While Lundin, George, Abbott, Penny, Larsen, Falk, and Brindley have also had quite a bit of experience.

Two Veteran Backs

Of the experienced backfield last year two men are available, L. M. Handleman '32 and M. R. Stevens '32. As players last year, these men figured prominently and they are both likely to make the first string this fall. The backs who graduated include H. S. Johnson '30 and N. E. Scott '30, as well as J. S. Kanich '30, who played in a number of games last fall.

The sophomore class contributes some capable men in R. H. Beyer '33, B. J. Viviano '33, L. H. Nieman '33, E. F. Pond '33, E. J. Smith '33, E. E. Lipinski '33, W. C. Beall '32, G. H. Cornish '32, a substitute fullback last year, is making progress and will make the younger men step, and C. D. Ives '32 is another good substitute. Two weeks of practice indicate that backs likely to go into action early include Stevens, Handleman, Beyer, Viviano, Smith, Ives, Lipinski and Cornish. The Cornell team will play eight games, three away from home. The schedule:

Sept. 27—Clarkson Tech at Ithaca.
Oct. 4—Niagara at Ithaca; 11—Hampden-Sidney College at Ithaca; 18—Princeton University at Princeton.
Nov. 1—Columbia University at New York; 8—Ithaca College at Ithaca; 15—Dartmouth University at Ithaca; 27—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE TO TOUR CUBA

LOUISVILLE (AP)—The pennant-winning Louisville Colonels, of the American Association, will go to Cuba for a 12-game exhibition series after the little world series is over. That series starts Sept. 24 in Rochester, home of the International League pennant winners. Merlio Acosto, former Louisville outfielder, announced plans on Sept. 22 for the Cuba trip.

Harrison R. Johnston Clinches Qualifying Place at Ardmore

Champion Has Fine Card of 73 in Second Day's Play of the United States Amateur Golf Championship Tournament

SCORES FOR 36-HOLE QUALIFYING ROUND

G. T. Dunlap Jr., New York	71	76	147
E. V. Homans, Eastwood, N. J.	80	72	152
J. W. Platt, Philadelphia	78	75	153
J. E. Lehman, Chicago	78	75	153
G. J. Voigt, New York	76	78	154
Phillips Finlay, New York	80	75	155
Charles Zaver, Los Angeles	79	76	155
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul	83	73	156
D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.	74	83	157
R. A. McClure, Shreveport, La.	83	75	158
J. E. Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.	79	79	158
F. J. Wright Jr., Boston	78	81	159
R. McCullough Jr., Philadelphia	83	76	159
Ellsworth Giles Jr., Pittsburgh	81	79	160
E. P. Carter, Port Washington, N. Y.	82	78	160
Greer McIlvain, Pittsburgh	79	81	160
R. R. Tipple, London, Eng.	81	79	160
Gaston Peck, Houston, Tex.	85	76	161
C. L. Nettleblatt, Worcester	84	77	161
J. B. Nash, London, Ont.	83	79	162
N. Thompson Jr., Toronto	82	81	163
Billy Sixty, Milwaukee	79	84	163
Guy Standifer, New York	85	79	164
Clyde Cunningham, Houston	86	79	164
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	76	88	164
G. D. McHugh, Philadelphia	80	84	164
A. M. Knapp, Baltimore	76	89	165
P. H. I. Brown, Honolulu	85	81	166
J. R. Lenfesdey Jr., Highland Park	80	86	166
A. C. Critchley, St. Andrews	81	86	167
Joseph Thompson, Hamilton, Ont.	88	81	169
H. W. Wright, New York	88	81	169
Charles Becka, Homewood, Ill.	88	82	170
J. A. Cameron, Montreal	94	76	170
F. J. English, Kansas City, Mo.	84	86	170
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit	86	88	174
W. J. Platt, Philadelphia	85	48	*
R. R. MacKenzie, Wilmington	83	43	*

*Withdrew.

ARDMORE, Pa. (AP)—Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, the defending title holder, pulled himself back from the brink of disaster Sept. 23 to score a brilliant 73, three over par, and clinch his qualifying place with a 36-hole total of 156 in the United States amateur golf championship.

Johnston was out in 37 and back in 36, shooting five birdies to offset the few mistakes he made. His putting, which came close to knocking him out of the tournament the first day, was much improved. Just when he needed to save strokes, he sank a five-footer for a birdie 2 on the thirteenth, and then a remarkable putt, from nearly 70 feet, for another birdie 3 on the fourteenth.

Roland R. Mackenzie, playing with G. T. Dunlap Jr., was out in 43, seven over par. He settled down after a disastrous first hole, but was just going through the motions and getting no better, he picked up on the eleventh hole and withdrew from the tournament.

Mackenzie Is Out

With most of the scores mounting fast and so prominent a star as Mackenzie, Walker Cup player, withdrawing from the tournament, Dunlap shot a brilliant 36-hole total of 147. Dunlap added a 76 to his 71 of the first day.

Despite a wretched 83 for his second round, young Don Moe of Portland, Ore., one of the "seeded" favorites, posted a total of 157 for the 36 holes, and was virtually certain of his qualifying place. His opening round of 74 saved him.

Two other recoveries were staged, by Phillips Finlay of New York, with 80-75—155, and Charles Zaver of Los Angeles, with 79-76—155, clinching qualifying positions for both of these young stars.

On the other hand, the casualties included, besides Mackenzie, Frank Dolp of Portland, Ore., former western amateur champion, and Francis H. I. Brown of Honolulu, California state champion, who with 164 and 165, respectively, were out of the running.

Golfing fireworks exploded all over these historic premises Sept. 22, as the one and only Bobby Jones skyrocketed into the lead for the first 18 holes of the two-day 36-hole qualifying test.

The great Georgian, blazing the way as he began his last battle for a clean sweep of all the major golf honors of 1930, shot a brilliant 36-33—69, one under par and one stroke in front of his nearest two rivals—19-year-old Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of New York, a Yale freshman, and Dr. Oscar F. Willing from Portland, Ore.

Noyes finished the last nine holes in 32, two under par, to post the first par 70 of the day and set the pace until he was overhauled by Jones. Dr. Willing, among the late finishers, posted his fine 37-33—70, after barely missing a 70-foot putt that would have given him a tie with Jones.

Dunlap Is Fourth

Fourth place went to another youngster, Dunlap, New York, the national intercollegiate champion, who scored 35-36—71.

The first day's struggle was featured otherwise by the virtual collapse of the defending champion and a hole in one on the 215-yard seventeenth by Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. of New York, metropolitan titleholder.

Johnston, his putting touch so completely gone that he took 41 strokes on the greens and as many as four on a single green, finished with 43-40-83 and faced the necessity of cutting perhaps 10 strokes off this score if he is to qualify in defense of the crown he won at Pebble Beach last year.

The records fail to reveal any previous instances of a defending titleholder not qualifying. Johnston was confident, even after his miserable showing, that he would stage a comeback, even if he had to shave it as close as Jerome D. Travers did in being forced into a playoff to qualify in 1913. Despite his close call, Travers went on to win the title again that year.

McCarthy's Hole in One

McCarthy's hole in one was the first ace recalled by officials since Robert A. Gardner achieved it in the qualifying play of the 1915 tournament, which the Chicago star and former Yale pole vaulter won. McCarthy used a spoon and his tee shot landed a few feet from the cup, just trickling in. It helped the New Yorker to score a 78 and might furnish the margin by which he could qualify.

Johnston, though on the extreme outer edge of those having any chance to break into the qualifying list of 32 for the match play beginning Sept. 24, was not alone among the favorites who blew themselves to high, wide and dangerous totals for the first round. Jess W. Sweetser of New York, with an 81, Cyril J. Hi Tolley, the former British champion, with an 82, and Mackenzie with an 83, put their chances in extreme jeopardy. Mackenzie was nowhere near his great practice form.

Others who have their qualifying work cut out for them include Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, a former champion, with 79; Phillips Finlay of New York; Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., co-medalist last year with Jones; Lawrence Moller of Quincy, Ill., runnerup in this year's intercollegiates; H. Chandler Egan of Medford, Ore., champion 25 years ago, and Watts Gunn of Pittsburgh, former Walker Cup star, all with 80.

Although the low-scoring surprise of the day was the home-coming 32 of young Noyes, the best golf was unquestionably played by the master of them all, Bobby Jones. The great Georgian was never in serious trouble. He was in traps only twice and as many times in the rough.

"Calamity Jane" Working

"Calamity Jane," his famous putter, was at her best. He sank a 24-footer on the tenth and a 12-footer on the thirteenth for birdies and on at least five other holes a margin of inches separated his ball from the cup as he rolled them dead from any and all angles. He made par on this treacherous, 6565-yard layout look easy and might easily have posted a 64 or 65 with a few "breaks."

Noyes was most accurate with his spade mashie and putter, as well as being extremely long off the tees. Out in 38, he burned up the course coming back. He holed a 15-footer for a deuce at the thirteenth and stuck a spade shot two feet from the cup for a birdie 3 on the fifteenth. He needed another birdie 3 for his 70 at the home hole and got it by firing a No. 2 iron shot to 10 feet from the cup and holding the putt.

Dr. Willing was steadiness itself. He had his putting touch with him, especially on the last nine, when he got down good-sized putts for birdies on the tenth and sixteenth. He had a 70-footer on the home hole that he missed by two inches for a birdie that would have given him a 69.

The extremity of the day's score was a 99 by Francis P. Hersey of Wellesley, Mass., this year's Princeton captain, who compiled a 12 on the 378-yard eleventh hole. On this hole he hit two trees, going out of bounds the second time, then hit twice in a brook and finally over the green. He was on in 10 and down in two putts for the only "double-figure" count of the day. The card:

	Out	In	Tot.
R. T. Jones, Atlanta, Ga.	36	33	69
S. W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y.	38	32	70
O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.	37	33	70
G. T. Dunlap Jr., New York	35	36	71
F. D. Ouimet, Boston	35	38	73
John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.	39	34	73
George Von Elm, Detroit	39	34	73
W. L. Little, San Francisco	35	38	73
D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.	38	36	74
C. D. Hunter Jr., Wallingford, Pa.	38	36	74
T. P. Perkins, New York	38	36	74
Sam Peiry, Birmingham, Ala.	37	37	74
C. R. Somerville, London, Ont.	39	36	75
D. W. Ward, Grand Rapids	39	36	75
A. M. Knapp, Baltimore	42	34	76
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	39	37	76
Charles Kocsis, Detroit	40	36	76
G. J. Voigt, New York	37	39	76
G. A. McWilliams, Niles, Ill.	41	35	76
A. B. Sweet, Chicago	37	39	76
Fay Coleman, Culver City, Calif.	38	38	76
J. W. Brown, Spring Lake, N. J.	38	38	76
F. G. Hohlfeld, Toronto, Ont.	39	39	77
W. P. McPhail, Dedham, Mass.	38	39	77
Jack Westland, Chicago	41	36	77
Dexter Cummings, Lake Forest, Ill.	36	41	77
Ben Stein, Seattle	39	38	77
R. S. Marston, Philadelphia	38	39	77
N. J. Ruddy, Chincinnati	40	37	77
J. H. Boyd, Philadelphia	40	38	78
J. W. Platt, Philadelphia	42	36	78
F. J. Wright Jr., Boston	41	37	78
J. E. Lehman, Chicago	39	39	78
Eddie Hogan, Portland, Ore.	37	41	78
Gibson Dunlap, Los Angeles	36	42	78
D. D. Carrick, Toronto	40	38	78
R. H. McCrary, Des Moines	38	40	78
Francis Ryan, Birmingham, Mich.	42	36	78
Gus Novotny, La Grange, Ill.	39	39	78
M. J. McCarthy, Jr., N. Y.	42	36	78
E. H. Driggs Jr., New York	41	38	79
J. E. Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.	42	37	79
J. A. Ahearn, Hamburg, N. Y.	38	41	79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	42	37	79
Greer McIlvain, Pittsburg	43	36	79
Billy Sixty, Milwaukee, Wis.	41	38	79
Leonard Martin, New York	41	38	79
J. J. McHugh, San Francisco	40	39	79
Charles Seaver, Los Angeles	43	36	79
S. L. Jones, Morristown, Pa.	40	39	79
C. H. Mayo Jr., New York	42	37	79
D. C. Corkran, Philadelphia	42	37	79
G. L. Lawyer, Albany	42	37	79
Ellis Knowles, New York	42	37	79
E. H. Augustus, Cleveland	41	38	79
W. C. Downes Jr., Pittsburgh	41	38	79
L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn.	37	42	79
Alexander Biddle, Philadelphia	43	36	79
Fred Brand Jr., Pittsburgh	40	39	79
C. A. Reckner, Mt. Airy, Pa.	39	40	79
J. P. Guilford, Boston	41	38	79
J. G. Deforest, Coombe Hill, Eng.	39	40	79
W. Q. Bigney, Boston	41	39	80
G. D. McHugh, Philadelphia	41	39	80
J. R. Lenfesey Jr., Highland Park	40	40	80
E. V. Homans, Englewood, N. J.	39	41	80
W. H. Gardner, Buffalo	39	41	80
Lawrence Moller, Quincy, Ill.	42	38	80
J. P. Riddell Jr., New York	40	40	80
G. V. Rotan, Houston, Tex.	42	38	80
Watts Gunn, Pittsburgh	38	42	80
Phillips Finlay, New York	41	39	80
H. C. Egan, Medford, Ore.	41	39	80
J. M. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.	37	43	80
A. C. Critchley, St. Andrews	41	40	81
Ellsworth Giles Jr., Pittsburgh	40	41	81
Albany	42	39	81
E. P. Anderson Jr., Summit, N. J.	41	40	81
J. W. Sweetser, New York	42	39	81
P. Miller-Jones, New York	44	37	81
C. E. Foley, Salt Lake City	38	43	81
J. G. Carson, Philadelphia	41	41	82
C. C. Clare, Orange, Conn.	44	37	81
Will Gunn, Philadelphia	41	41	82
J. De Paolo, Los Angeles	44	38	82
Nicol Thompson Jr., Toronto	42	40	82
J. A. Fownes, Pittsburgh	42	40	82
J. B. Mackie Jr., New York	43	39	82
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City	43	39	82
S. D. Herron, Pittsburgh	41	41	82
E. P. Carter, Port Washington, N. Y.	43	39	82
C. J. H. Tolley, London, Eng.	43	39	82
Robert Wingate, Jacksonville, Fla.	41	41	82
R. R. MacKenzie, Wilmington, Del.	39	44	83
E. R. Held, New York	42	41	83
W. B. McCullough Jr., Philadelphia	42	41	83
Harold Gross Jr., Philadelphia	45	38	83
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.	43	40	83
E. A. McClure, Shreveport, La.	42	41	83
J. B. Nash, London, Ont.	42	41	83
A. H. Kaye, Jenkintown, Pa.	38	45	83
J. W. Yuile, Montreal	42	41	83
T. R. Johnston, Philadelphia	43	40	83
L. J. Chase, Buffalo, N. Y.	42	41	83
B. M. Barton, Davenport, Ia.	42	41	83
O. S. Carlton Jr., Houston, Tex.	43	40	83
L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, Conn.	44	39	83
R. A. Moffett, New York	44	40	84
Gordon Taylor Jr., Toronto, Ont.	41	43	84
G. W. Thomas, Chicago	43	41	84
W. Grange, Philadelphia	45	39	84
E. P. Stratton, Boston	45	39	84
F. B. Weppner, Pittsburgh	43	41	84
F. J. English, Kansas City, Mo.	42	42	84
C. L. Nettelblatt, Worcester, Mass.	40	41	84
J. A. Hutchinson Jr., Boston	44	41	85
J. B. Mickles, Montreal	43	42	85
R. A. Jones Jr., New York	43	42	85
Wilfred Cressley, Dedham, Mass.	44	41	85
F. H. I. Brown, Honolulu	44	41	85
Guy Standifer, New York	43	42	85
M. J. Stuart, New York	39	46	85
Gaston Peck, Houston, Tex.	42	43	85
J. R. Ferguson, Philadelphia	45	40	85
W. J. Platt, Philadelphia	44	44	88

CARDS HOLD THEIR LEAD

Maintain Advantage of 2½ Games Over Cubs by Defeating Phillies

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	88	61	.591
Chicago	86	64	.573
Brooklyn	84	66	.564
New York	84	67	.556
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531
Boston	69	82	.427
Cincinnati	57	90	.388
Philadelphia	51	99	.340

RESULTS SEPT. 22
St. Louis 15, Philadelphia 7.
Chicago 6, Boston 2.

St. Louis moved a little nearer to the National League pennant on Sept. 22 by winning another victory over the last place Philadelphia club, this time by 15 to 7. The Cardinals failed to increase their advantage of 2½ games, however, as the Chicago Cubs also won, defeating Boston for the third time in four contests, 6 to 2. The other teams were not scheduled to play. Gabby Street leads his club to another game with the Phillies before they leave that city, while the Cubs will be enjoying an open date. A victory in this final game would put the Cards three full contests out in front, and the Cubs would have to win all of their remaining games, while the leaders were winning only one, in order to produce a tie.

The Cardinals found the Philly pitchers to their liking and drove the ball to all corners of the field for 19 hits and 15 runs. Burt Shotten was forced to send four of his pitchers into the box, Phillips, the last to enter, being the only effective one. Johnson went fine for the Cardinals until he weakened in the seventh and eighth, and Bell retired the Phillies in the ninth. Mancuso was the most consistent St. Louis batter, the young catcher getting four hits in five times up, one of them a double. Bottomley and Watkins each made three hits, also for the Cards. Thompson and Whitney were Philadelphia's biggest punch at the plate, each making three hits, the latter getting two doubles. McCurdy had a perfect day at bat with two out of two.

The big bat of Hack Wilson and the right arm of Guy Bush was what gave the Cubs a victory over the Braves. The center fielder hit his fifty-third home run of the season in the first inning with Cuyler on base and gave the champions a lead which they held throughout the game. In the fifth, Wilson came through again with a timely single, to drive in another run and put the Cubs further ahead. While all this was going on, Bush was keeping the Braves in the palm of his hand. He allowed them only six hits and only once did he weaken and see runs cross the plate. Bush also did well at bat, getting three hits. Cuyler also made the same number of hits. Richbourg and Neun each hit safely twice for the Braves, one of the former's being a triple. Spohrer also tripled. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	4	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	15	19	0
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	7	14	1

Batteries—Johnson, Bell and Mancuso; Willoughby, Collard, Hansen, Phillips and Davis, McCurdy. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Scott. Time—2h. 20m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—	6	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	3

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Selbold, Cunningham, Brandt and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 40m.

SIDELINES

WITH two exceptions, Syracuse will place a veteran starting lineup on the field for its opening game with R. P. I. in their scheduled night contest. The two exceptions are Tom Lombardi, 204-pound guard from Jamaica, L. I., and Joe Moran, Niagara Falls lad, who was high scorer for the freshmen last year at halfback. The lineup is expected to be as follows: Ellert and Stonsberg, ends; Newman and Kanyon, tackles; Obst and Lombardi, guards; Vernon, center; Timas, quarterback; Moran and Stevens, halfbacks; Constantin, fullback.

New York University has an excellent backfield prospect in the sophomore, Jim Tangnas, who is the equal of any passer or kicker on Coach Meehan's squad. Tanguay gets as much as 60 yards distance in the air on many of his punts.

Harvard and Yale freshman turnouts were far in excess of the varsity; 150 reporting to Coach Pat Osborn of Yale and 209 to Coach Art French of Harvard.

Frank Shaughnessey has established his fame as a teacher of the lateral pass throughout the East because of the success Harvard made with it after being taught and coached for a brief time each year by the Canadian Rugby mentor. Shaughnessey is working a little with Harvard this fall, too. He was recently with Ludlow Wray's Pennsylvania eleven.

Twenty-seven men earned places at the Penn varsity training table.

Yale followers are slightly upset over the fact that the Elt first eleven failed to score more than six points against the scrubs in about 60 minutes of scrimmage. Sounds bad; but other than that the forward passing was reported to have been below par the scoreless session might not mean a thing. There are days when things just do not go right in football and the next day the men may work smoothly and successfully.

CHICAGO NINE WINS, 6 TO 4

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—The University of Chicago team defeated the nine of Kwansai College of Kobe, Sept. 22, 6 to 4.

H. W. Koehn Jr., Philadelphia	41	44	85
Clyde Cunningham, Houston, Tex.	41	45	86
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit	44	42	86
W. B. Franklin Jr., Philadelphia	48	38	86
C. A. Grimcom 3d, Bridgeport	44	42	86
K. B. Smith, Montclair, N. J.	45	41	86
M. M. Jack, Clementon, N. J.	45	41	86
G. F. Haskel, Great Neck, N. Y.	48	38	86
J. W. Johnston, Portland, Ore.	41	45	86
J. M. Robbins, Philadelphia	45	42	87
Howard Wasserman, Philmont, Pa.	42	44	86
E. D. Ross, Hartford, Conn.	45	42	87
Jack Cummings, Cleveland	44	43	87
J. A. Roberts, Utica, N. Y.	46	42	87
J. W. Kinst, Jenkintown, Pa.	42	45	87
W. C. Hunt, Houston, Tex.	42	45	87
R. B. Hoffman, Pleasanton, Calif.	37	50	87
E. G. Robertson, Manchester, Vt.	44	43	87
T. B. Wooton, Atlantic City	48	39	87
J. H. Sebults, Jenkintown, Pa.	46	41	87
H. A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	45	42	87
M. B. Stevenson, Washington	40	47	87
T. A. Bourn, St. Andrews, Scot.	45	42	87
Charles Becka, Homewood, Ill.	43	45	88
H. W. Wright, New York	43	45	88
F. M. Bloch, Wheeling, W. Va.	42	46	88
Joseph Thompson, Hamilton, Ont.	45	43	88
J. B. Everson, Lake Forest, Ill.	42	46	88
Donaldson Cressell, Philadelphia	46	43	89
H. W. Comstock, Hamburg, N. Y.	44	45	89
C. F. Sheldon, New York	42	46	88
J. G. Beechi, Toronto, Ont.	46	43	89
G. E. Newton, Denver	46	44	90
Antonio Carrillo Jr., Havana	43	47	90
L. L. Gordon, Chicago	47	45	92
G. H. Turpin, Montreal, P. Q.	48	44	92
J. A. Cameron, Montreal	52	42	94
P. Hersey, Wellesley	39	48	99
Eugene Mills, Raleigh, N. C.	Withdrew		
J. G. Anderson, New York	Withdrew		

Canadian Women Bothered by Wind

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Marjorie Kirkham of Forest Hills, the Montreal and district champion, led the field of 110 entrants in the 18-hole qualifying round of the eighth annual Canadian ladies' closed golf championship over the wind-swept Mount Bruno course, Sept. 22, with an 83.

The competitors found great trouble in negotiating the course in anything like par figures, owing to the high wind and the medalist's score was seven over par. Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, the defending champion and last surviving Canadian in the open championship last week, was runnerup with 185. Seven players with scores of 100 played off for the last four places in the flight of 32 that will play over the match play route. There will be two rounds played Sept. 24, and the final will be staged on Sept. 26.

Of the 32 qualifiers 11 are from Toronto, 16 from clubs in the local district, two from Ottawa and one each from Vancouver, St. Catharines and Oshawa.

Mrs. J. K. Cronyn of the Toronto Golf Club turned in the low net score with 94-15-79, to become the holder of the bowl presented by the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain for the next year. The Toronto Golf Club won the team event for the shield presented by the Royal Canadian Golf Association, its four lowest scorers, Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock 87, Maude Smith 88, Cecil Smith 89 and Mrs. E. W. Whittington, aggregating 355. The scores of the first 50 were:

Player and Club	Out	In	Tot.
Marjorie Kirkham, Forest Hills	41	42	83
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto	44	41	85
Mrs. R. Gouinlock, Toronto G. C.	43	44	87
Winnifred Robinson, St. Catharines	43	44	87
Maude Smith, Toronto G. C.	42	46	88
Eileen Kinsella, Montreal	43	45	88
Cecil Smith, Toronto G. C.	45	44	89
Molly Rankin, Montreal	44	45	89
Mrs. Vera Hutchings, Vancouver	44	45	89
Honor Bright, Welland	45	45	90
Dora Virtue, Whitlock	44	46	90
Mrs. E. Whittington, Toronto G. C.	45	46	91
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale	47	44	91
Mrs. E. Phillips, Oshawa	45	46	91
Mrs. D. Wanklyn, Montreal	49	45	93
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Lambton	47	47	94
Mrs. J. K. Cronyn, Toronto G. C.	45	49	94
Mrs. Rougnie, Ottawa	49	47	96
Mrs. E. Whittington, Toronto G. C.	47	49	96
Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, Mt. Bruno	48	48	96
Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield	49	48	97
Hope Cushing, Montreal	46	51	97
C. Beer, Montreal	51	47	98
Mrs. H. R. Pickens, Mariborough	47	51	98
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Royal Montreal	51	48	99
Mrs. J. P. McIntosh, Royal Montreal	49	50	99
M. Murphy, Ottawa	48	51	99
P. Yuile, Montreal	48	51	99
Margaret Lockhart, Montreal	51	49	100
Mrs. G. Phippen, Rosedale	48	52	100
Mrs. R. Lawson, Montreal	48	52	100
P. Campbell, Montreal	50	50	100
Lucille Rolland, Laval	51	49	100
Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Rosedale	51	49	100
Helen Bernard, Royal Montreal	50	50	100
Mrs. N. Wilding, Victoria, B. C.	52	49	101
Dorothy Nicoll, Montreal	51	50	101
Audrey McLeod, St. John, N. B.	49	52	101
Mrs. H. Burnham, Toronto G. C.	53	49	102
Mrs. J. F. Ashworth, Toronto G. C.	46	56	102
J. McCullough, Waterloo	48	54	102
Mrs. G. Milroy, Montreal	51	51	102
Mrs. E. C. Vass, Montreal	51	51	102
M. Nicoll, Montreal	47	55	102
Mrs. G. L. Bevan, Montreal	51	51	102
Frances Sharpe, Royal Ottawa	52	50	102
Mrs. L. Papineau, Laval	52	51	103
Aleen Aked, Toronto Ladies	48	55	103
Mrs. C. Thomson, Quebec	49	54	103
Mrs. R. H. Irwin, Montreal	51	52	103

Fishermen Want to Race Enterprise

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The Gloucester fishermen's race committee, Sept. 23, sought a race between Enterprise, recent defender of the America's Cup, and the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester's entry in the international fishermen's races which will open off here, Oct. 9.

A letter was sent Harold S. Vanderbilt, who skippered the Enterprise when she turned back the Shamrock V, Sir Thomas J. Lipton's fifth challenger for the famous trophy, asking him to bring his fast white sloop to this old fishing port and hold a few informal races with the Thebaud before the championship of the fishing banks opens.

A full suit of sail was bent on the Thebaud Sept. 23 for the first time since she slid down the ways at Essex last March 17. Throughout her season on the fishing banks she carried shortened spars and a shortened sail plan, so no one knows what she can do, but many of her admirers believe she would be a worthy opponent for the successful cup defender.

Gloucester's hope

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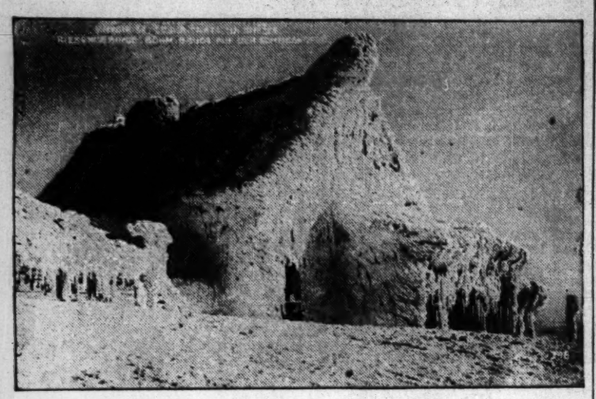

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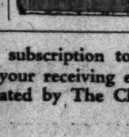

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EDUCATIONAL

High School Classes Exchange Drawings With Other Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago, Ill.

TAKING measurements, and drawing lines and angles is not a dull routine job in the mechanical drawing classes at the Roosevelt Senior High School, Chicago. Romance, adventure, and expectation have spiced the daily lessons since a plan has been adopted whereby an exchange of drawings is to be made with students of many countries throughout the world.

"Perhaps this drawing will be fingered and admired by some boy or girl in Japan, or Australia, or Belgium, or even Iceland," ponders a student, and immediately he is spurred on to do his best. With the idea as a basis that mechanical lines and architectural drawings speak a language common to all nations, the students have sent out letters to practically every nation of the world inviting an exchange of ideas and drawings from similar students in those countries.

Already have come answers from France, Mexico, Siam, Spain, Salvador, Brazil, Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Belgium, and other nations showing a willingness to coöperate. From the sketches which have been received, Walter Hjertstedt, the instructor of the classes and the originator of the idea for the international exchange of drawings, is convinced that much good will come from examining the architectural designs done by boys and girls in foreign lands.

From Hungary and Greece

Splendid detail work is noticeable in a group of drawings of homes received from Hungary, he pointed out. The long sloping roof of the Hungarian cottage, the decorative designs along the eaves, fancy ornaments above the windows, and the quaint arched door bring interesting details for the American students to think about. Carefully executed conventional designs from Greek students including borders of rosettes and lotus leaves indicate a different architectural interest in that country.

Contacts with other countries continue to grow. From the State Civil College in Monterey, Mex., comes a promise to send "plans and details of architecture typical of this region." The King of Siam requests drawings for students in his country. Rosario, Argentina, replies that direct communications from students in that district to the Roosevelt High School will be sent. A letter from the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, India, appreciates the opportunity to contribute something to the "formation of a broader outlook on world architecture," and adds, "we think that by this mutual exchange of ideas, we too shall be able to increase over very meager knowledge of your country's most original architecture."

Mechanical, architectural, and machine drawings have been prepared and sent by the Roosevelt students to Norway, Australia, Panama, Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, India, and Luxembourg.

A more far-reaching benefit than merely studying architectural detail, however, is expected by Mr. Hjertstedt, who sees in this world-wide exchange a breaking down of national prejudices and a building up of international fellowship. "Men are merely boys of an older growth," he said. "I believe that when a boy in one nation has a warm friend in another nation, his tendency will be to judge all of that nation by the high standard set by his friend.

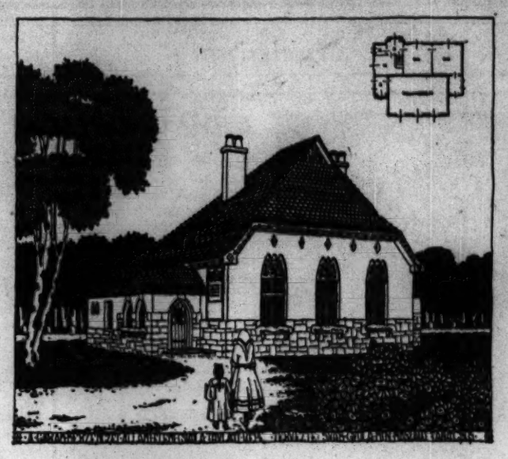
"Nations and civilizations differ in manners of life, in modes of thought and of expression; yet there are some elements in which the thoughts of all people are akin, at least in the abstract. One of them is art. Art speaks in a common language. Art holds a common appeal for all the world, whether it be a pastoral, or a statue, or a house or a machine, delineated by brush, pencil, pen or chisel."

Sizable Undertaking

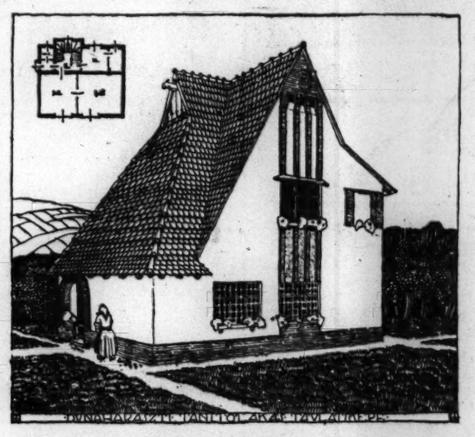
Choosing of architectural plans and drawings as one means of adding to the international fabric of good fellowship means a big undertaking involving much time and patience before tangible results can be seen, but Mr. Hjerstedt believes that the project is now on a firm basis. To expedite the work, the classes at the Roosevelt High School have been organized with officers including an international chairman, an assistant, and subchairman for each country; a corresponding secretary, stenographers, a custodian of mailing and a stamp collector. Four boys have been found in the classes who are familiar enough with foreign languages through speaking them in their own homes to act as interpreters in Greek, Norwegian, Spanish and German.

This summer one of the students visited Norway and carried with her a message of good will. She was accordingly given letters of introduction to the American consuls who would aid her in talking directly with educators there and explaining the plan of her fellow students. Another student visited Germany. He made similar contacts there.

When a considerable collection of drawings has been made to give a representative world-wide viewpoint, they will be posted on the walls of the Roosevelt School. Later, in 1933, it is hoped to have them on exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition where visitors from the whole world may see how high school boys and girls in many nations are attempting to understand each other.



This Drawing Came to Roosevelt Senior High School, Chicago, for Its International Collection of Architectural Drawings, as a Result of the World-Wide Exchange Undertaken by Pupils in This School.



Drawing of Another Hungarian Cottage Sent to Roosevelt High School. Long Sloping Roof, Decorated Eaves, Fancy Windows and Quaint Door Are Special Details.

The Parent

Ridgefield, N. J.

Dear Friends:

I have found it a great help with my two children to have them understand, when they are told to do or not to do something that it is not because "Mother says so" but, because it is right. That even mothers must be obedient, and that is why we tell our children what to do. To be a good mother is a "job" and it is to guide and help them by what we have learned, just as a good teacher, teaches them when they are in school.

When I was 14 years old, I went to an excursion and as we were watching some Boy Scouts give a demonstration of the things they had learned, our attention was attracted to a boy of five walking backwards toward the edge of a cliff. His mother very calmly called his name and he came toward her immediately. Had he not obeyed instantly he would have stepped backward and fallen into the lake. This incident has been a great help in explaining why children should mind their parents and not wait to find out why.

If we look back to when we were children and remember how many times we didn't understand why we should be obedient, we will be alert to be sure our children understand it is for their protection, and not one human will over another. They will respond more quickly and be more willing to listen, and we shall be their friend and pal. They will respect the laws of our land when they have grown up, for they will see that obedience to the laws of right bring happiness.

I should like to correspond with anyone who would like to hear about New York, as I live just across the Hudson River. I am interested in aviation and have had some nice airplane rides.

I want to thank all who have contributed to the Parent column and have shared with us their helpful experiences. (Mrs.) E. M. D.

* * *

Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Friends:

The Christian Science Monitor of May 24, 1930, contained on the Educational Page an article entitled "The Parents' Preliminary Quiet Hour." The writer referred to the benefit of a quiet hour of intimacy between mother and child, in the space of time between daylight and dark, or in the quiet moments before the little one goes to sleep, and went on to point out that for its perfect consummation, something further was needed—a parents' hour as a preliminary to the children's hour, in which the parents could consult together, talk over the children, share with each other their observations, and decide the best course to pursue, so that one parent would not decide on a certain course of action and the other parent unknowingly pursue a different method.

This is indeed helpful, and might if not be carried even further? This parents' hour helps us better to fill the positions of mother and father; why not a quiet period to help us better to fill the positions of husband and wife?

We want to retain not only the love of our partner, but also the love and admiration of our children, and the affection and respect of all with whom we come in contact. Let us then decide never to indulge in criticism, argument, fault-finding, complaining, or recrimination before a third person; above all, to avoid complaining, criticizing, or discussing adversely our partner to any third person.

In the quiet hour with each other, let us discuss frankly but tenderly our hopes, our disappointments. Let it not be an hour of mutual faultfinding, but an hour of mutual helpfulness.

If we have been displeased about something that has occurred, if we feel that our partner has acted unwisely, if there seems to be a misunderstanding, the quiet hour is the time for adjustment. Not that we should keep a little book, and note down during the day all the little things with which we do not agree—far from it! The quiet hour is too precious, too beautiful, to be taken up with trifles, with bringing out our petty annoyances for an airing. If there is something that needs to be discussed by husband and wife, it will be remembered. If it is not remembered, we may take that as a sign that it was not worth remembering, that it was not of sufficient importance to be included in our discussion.

The quiet hour of mutual helpfulness and encouragement will result in increased harmony, in unity not only in the upbringing of our children but in other things also. It will be good for us, for our children, for our servants, for our friends.

It will give our children an outlook on married life very different from that possessed by a certain small boy, to whom his aunt said, "Yes, dear, I'm your aunt on your father's side," and he replied, "Well, then, you're on the wrong side!" T. E.

Lesson Periods Can Begin at an Early Age

Definite lessons can profitably be begun at the age of 3½ to 4 years. A few minutes, at first, gradually increasing to an hour, spent in this way, will benefit the child throughout the day. The day will be happier and there will be more constructive effort put into his play.

Reading, writing and number work can all be taught quickly and very happily by means of games. The child, too, loves to learn all about his brother countries, to be shown their places on the map, and to play traveling games. Little poems are quickly learned, and develop a child's sense of rhythm, as do also songs and dancing. Teach the child to sing very early—they love it so. A little girl of 2½ years, who had learned to sing, was taught to sing whenever she was in a difficulty. Invariably the difficulty was soon overcome, and a valuable lesson in singing through our troubles was learned.

Children of 3½ can begin to paint. They love color. Then there is any amount of handwork we can teach them to love. G. A.

Adapting Books to Youth in All Lands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London, Eng.

EARLIER in the year articles appeared on this page describing the growing friendliness between German and British youth. Especial attention was drawn to the many-sided interest of young Germany in the social, political and religious life of the British Commonwealth, and on the warm and friendly reception accorded to German visitors by British teachers and boys.

The German publishing firms are contributing much toward this mutual international good will. This is done partly by adapting to school use the majority of those books, English, French and American, which appeal to youth in all countries. These include school, adventure and detective stories, and abridged editions of the most suitable novels by classical and modern authors. Galsworthy, for instance, is listed in a comprehensive catalogue as "especially suitable for school use"; and at the end of a list of school fiction is the note, "All pupils should read a school story." The firm of B. G. Teubner of Berlin and Leipzig have been especially active in this work, and have given the writer every opportunity to gain a full insight into their methods.

In addition to the direct publication of foreign works for German school use, a most interesting series of anthologies has been prepared by a corps of carefully selected German teachers. These deal systematically with the life of France, England and America from various aspects. Two of the most interesting of them are "Anglo-Saxon Culture in the Mirror of Literature," by Professors Mack and Walter, and the corresponding book on French culture by Drs. Fröhlich and Schön. They are books of 200 to 300 pages, in which the characteristics of each country are illustrated by excellent selections from its own literature. The chapter "The Shaping of English Character" in the former book opens with a long extract from J. H. Newman on "My Idea of a University," and continues with Rudyard Kipling "If," John Galsworthy "The Man Who Kept His Form," Maurice Baring "The Cricket Match," Hugh Walpole "Peter Westcott's Self-Respect," Frank Hodges "A Labour Student at Oxford," Charles Kingsley "Love of Adventure" (from "Westward Ho!") and finally Joseph Conrad "Initiation" from "The Mirror of the Sea." It is a masterpiece of presentation. There are numerous smaller anthologies of the kind of about 50 pages fully illustrated, and purchasable for about 10d.

The most original work is that which has been developed by combing other countries for teachers who will write original stories, illustrated by photographs from actual life. These, while having the attraction of a story, convey sound information about and impart the spirit of another nation. Take for instance the little trio, published at 10d. each in an attractive paper cover: "La vie au Lycée des Garçons," "American School Life" and "How Public Schoolboys Live." Here is a real introduction into the thoughts and feelings of schoolboys abroad. In "The Englishman and His Island Home," Dr. Nunn of Queen's College, London, shows an Anglo-Indian returning home with his family; through story, poem and description he prepares his children to enter fully into the life of their native land, and no attempt is made to veil the Englishman's spontaneous pride in his island home. The really fine thing about these little books is that they present each country from its own point of view.

There are weightier books for advanced classes, such as Barrington's "England Through the Ages," "Religion and Church Life in England," and anthologies of French, English and American literature. Even these larger works are generally available in paper-covered sections at 10d.

These books make excellent reading outside Germany. They represent a new departure in modern language teaching and, if they travel far and wide, they will doubtless sow the seeds of similar developments in the publishing houses of all countries.

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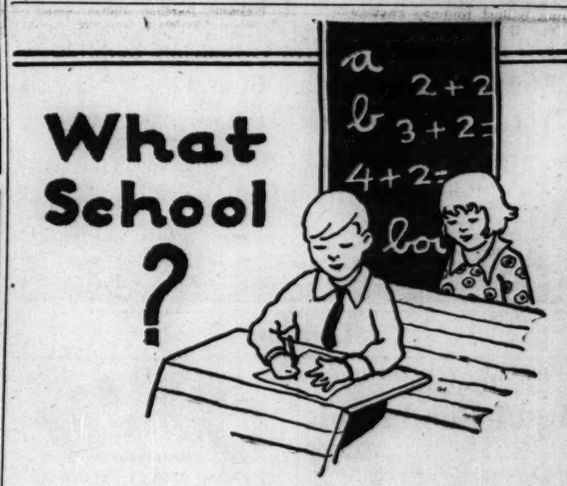

No question is more important to youth, for the boy of today and the girl of today are the man and woman of tomorrow, dependent on their educational equipment.

In selecting the school best suited for your son or daughter, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are reliable and helpful, representing institutions of determined excellence from all parts of the country. Each school welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers. Send for catalogs to find which one best suits your needs. If you do not find the information you wish in the current issue of the Monitor, write us for information. Education advertisements appear in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR LETS LOOSE A FLOOD

Case of Wisconsin Taken as Proof of Inadequacy by New Administrator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA, Minn.—Denouncing the state option liquor control system, M. L. Harney of St. Paul, northwest prohibition administrator, designated Wisconsin, which has no state dry law, as the source of practically all of the high proof alcohol consumed in adjacent states.

"State option proponents say, 'Let us have Government sale of liquor in those states which desire it and in those states which do not desire it, let the Government assist the state in exercising its option to remain dry,'" Mr. Harney declared.

"I feel that I can speak with some authority on the subject of the possibility of state option ever being carried out successfully under modern conditions. Minnesota has on the East a sovereign state whose citizens exercised their discretion over a year ago and repealed the State's dry law.

"The result was an immediate influx into Wisconsin of big-time bootleggers from the Twin Cities, Chicago, and other points. Their motive in going to Wisconsin was not particularly to take care of the Wisconsin market, which, of course, increased greatly, but to set up manufacturing establishments for the purpose of distributing their wares to the states where the local enforcement code made their operations more difficult.

"Wisconsin is the source of practically all the high proof alcohol consumed in Minnesota. It is also the source of considerable of the moonshine whisky on the market in the Twin City area. This situation is somewhat analogous to the condition which we would have if liquor sale and manufacture were returned to a state option basis."

IN THE SHIP LANES

INTERCOASTAL steamship lines face a somewhat serious situation in the possibility that the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the long-and-short haul rates recommended by its examiner in the case of the Southern Pacific Company in freight moving from New York and Baltimore to Pacific coast points. Basically these rates permit the rail lines to charge lower rates to coastal points than to intermediate points, although the freight is carried by the same route at a lower rate to a more distant point than to a nearer point.

The Southern Pacific sought such permission in conjunction with its subsidiary, the Morgan Line, operating by water between New York and Galveston. It is virtually a continuation of the same application pertaining to the transcontinental railways in the case of all-rail movement, and is one of the moot questions in the handling of traffic between points where steamship competition is a factor.

The Southern Pacific seeks a differential of less than 10 per cent above the intercoastal water rates, believing that this slightly higher charge would be compensated for to the shipper by the faster movement accorded. While the rates would apply in both directions, it is in respect to the westbound traffic that the most important question arises.

Traffic of Intercoastal Lines

The westward movement of business by the intercoastal lines is substantially less than the eastbound tonnage, the ratio being approximately 2½ to 1. If the low rates should be granted to the rail line, and if these rates should result in the diversion of approximately 200,000 tons of freight per year from the Canal lines, the loss to the latter would be a factor of importance, particularly in view of the fact that some of the vessels sail westward with little more than ballast tonnage anyway.

The United States Shipping Board has entered the picture with a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which it seeks to defend the intercoastal water lines by pointing out the possible hazards to such carriers if the railroad is permitted to compete the more actively for coast-to-coast tonnage.

The plain facts of the matter are that the intercoastal route is overtonnaged, there being nearly a score of lines engaged in the service, and the traffic westward, especially, being wholly inadequate to permit profitable operation. Eastbound, the movement of oil, fruits, lumber and other products of the Pacific coast permit better loading of the ships. The question is one of unusual complexity, because the transcontinental railroads were the original developers of the Pacific coast, and there would appear to be a sense of equity in their present move to retain the tonnage which they assert is essential to their continued prosperity.

Time-table Information

With the amalgamation of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line, the former has now adopted the policy of the latter in showing in its sailing schedules the prospective date of arrival at destination. It is always understood by travelers that such information is neither guaranteed, nor even published as a matter of definite fact, but is, rather, an estimated date of arrival furnished for guidance and benefit of travelers.

In the transatlantic routes several of the lines publish this information. Notable among those which pursue this desirable policy are the United States Lines, Dollar Line, Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd Line, Cosulich and Navigazione Generale Italiana. The other companies prefer not to aid their prospective travelers in this manner, and the result is that optimistic agents of various companies forecast an arrival date which may be two or three days faster than the vessel is capable of crossing. In view of the fact that the arrival dates as published are solely as a basis of estimate, rather than any definite promise on the part of the carriers, various passengers have recently commented on the fact that some of the leading lines still refrain from providing this valuable information for their passengers, actual or prospective.

Waterways Meeting

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association has scheduled its annual meeting for Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7 to 10 inclusive. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, is president of the association, the purpose of which is the promotion of greater interest and appreciation of coastal water routes, with the main objective of the association an inside passage all the way from Boston to Miami.

This commendable ambition is nearing fruition and ultimately, the association hopes that small boats may make a cruise the entire length of the United States seacoast without being subjected to outside journeys in the open ocean.

Steamship Schedules

The motorship Rio de Janeiro Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha reached New Orleans recently on a maiden voyage around the world. She followed the motorship Buenos Aires of the same line, which reached New Orleans several months ago. The vessels offer both freight and passenger accommodations, and are decorated in a style not unlike the modernistic touch employed in other vessels. A notable feature of the route of this company is that it calls at various South American ports before coming to New Orleans; thence going to Galveston and proceeding to the Panama Canal on its westward circuit of the world.

The Port of New Orleans similarly looks for an increase in traffic as a result of the expansion of the International Railways of Central America, by means of which ports on the Atlantic are connected with all interior and Pacific ports, making possible a movement to Puerto Barrios, Honduras, whence fruit may be moved direct to New Orleans by the United Fruit Company.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 25

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Sept. 26

Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caronia (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Sept. 27

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Volendam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Augustus (12:18 a. m.), N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Eastern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, Sept. 30

Santa Ines, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, Oct. 1

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; La Bourdonnais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Sept. 27

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen

Sunday, Sept. 28

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Sept. 25

Metagama, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Sept. 26

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Sept. 27

Arabic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Sept. 30

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Oct. 1

Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Sydney; Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Oct. 2

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Oct. 3

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Oct. 4

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Oct. 6

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Oct. 4

Mishima Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Sunday, Oct. 5

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM TACOMA

Thursday, Oct. 2

London Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Oct. 2

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Sept. 26

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Sept. 27

St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Sept. 28

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Sept. 29

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Paris; York, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Halifax; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, Sept. 30

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Oct. 1

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Associated Gas & Electric System reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $19,307,115 after taxes, subsidiary dividends, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $9,744,723 in the preceding 12 months. Gross, including other income, for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 totaled $109,470,099, compared with $70,384,295 in the preceding 12 months.

AT 100 PER CENT CAPACITY

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Officials of American Rolling Mill Company say the works at Middletown operated 100 per cent capacity last week. Activities at this place are most representative because of the diversified line of general business which comes to the local plant. The showing is considered encouraging in view of conditions in the steel industry.

MUSK OX AGAIN TO AID INCOME OF ALASKANS

Government Bringing Herd From Greenland for Reintroduction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Government, which established reindeer as one of the greatest sources of income in Alaska, has now moved to reintroduce musk oxen into the northern territory where they formerly roamed. A herd of 34 young musk oxen are en route from Greenland, by way of Norway and New York, to Fairbanks, Alaska, where the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture will keep them in a large inclosure for domestication and breeding.

The introduction of reindeer 40 years ago by the Bureau of Education wrote one of the greatest epochs of the far north. The original small herds have multiplied and caused a revolution in the lives of the nomadic Eskimos, with the prospect of soon supplying southern countries with reindeer meat. Now the "larder of the north" will be stocked with a new variety of hardy animal life.

The bureau has prepared a large inclosure which will provide conditions that stimulate the natural wild range of musk oxen, with a view to making greater economic use of the areas north of the timber line. In feed requirements the musk oxen differ considerably from the reindeer, and will not compete with these animals.

"Musk oxen," said Paul G. Redington, chief of the Biological Survey, "are the most truly arctic of all the large mammals of North America. At the time of the earliest exploration of the arctic, these animals inhabited the vast territory north of the great transcontinental forest. Natives of Alaska say that their grandfathers killed musk oxen in the region south of Point Barrow, but there is no record that Europeans have seen the animals in Alaska.

"Long ago the musk oxen disappeared from the north of Europe and Asia. They still live in northern Canada and in Greenland. Canada, for several years, has been making vigorous efforts to preserve them.

"Musk oxen resemble somewhat a small-sized buffalo or bison. They have a distinct hump, though it is not so conspicuous as the buffalo's. They grow an undercoat of thick wool, and through this wool grow long black guard hairs that may sweep almost to the ground.

"A distinctive feature is the heavily horned head. The horns make excellent weapons against wolves, which are the only formidable natural enemies of the musk oxen. When attacked, the adult animals form a circle with horns outward and with the calves protected within the circle. Their heavy coats protect them against the cold of winter and against insect attacks in summer. If we can establish herds in Alaska they will subsist largely on range forage that reindeer do not use. They can live under rigorous conditions of weather and the fact that they do not wander far from their established range will make it easy to herd them."

GOLD YIELD BIG IN MINES OF RUMANIA

(Continued from Page 1)

company, called "Mica," and presided over by General Averescu, former Prime Minister, and recently made Marshal by King Carol II, produces more than three-fourths of the nation's entire output.

Due to improved methods, and especially to the application of the "flotation" separation system, this company expects to produce nearly 2000 kilograms of pure gold during the present year. Although the country only ranks fourteenth among the gold-producing countries, it possesses one of the richest single mines in the world. It belongs to the chain of "Mica," and because of the rich contents of the mineral—nuggets often being discovered—an important social problem has arisen, and to a degree, solved.

Novel Solution

The temptation to hide the precious pieces of gold about the body before leaving the mine at night has caused many to lose their jobs; but the company found that the condition was responsible for an undesirable and dangerous group of men without employment, and one which promised to cause unrest among others. The company, therefore, put an isolated mine which produces about eight kilograms per month at the disposition of an outside engineer, not connected with the company, with instructions to employ only their former employees who had been dismissed due to their attempt at smuggling gold out of the mines.

Results of this method have been gratifying to all concerned. The entire region has profited, and there is many a pleasant home located along the fertile narrow valleys separating the mountains and hills. This beautiful and almost unexplored mineral region, not only possessing gold, but silver and mercury in considerable quantities, will no doubt undergo important transformation when Rumania's political ills improve, and foreign capital feels safe to enter the field.

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL — New Canadian National steamship, Prince Robert, will make her first American voyage out of Boston, Starting Dec. 20, the vessel will make a series of two weeks' cruises from Boston to Bermuda, Jamaica and Cuba. Ship has maximum speed of 23 knots. Cruises will be in addition to Canadian National's regular announced runs from Canada to Bermuda and British West Indies, with Boston as port of call.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS

New York State Railways reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $237,414 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., contrasted with net income of $94,405 in the June quarter of 1929. For six months ended June 30 net loss was $363,087 after taxes, depreciation and charges, contrasted with net profit of $295,016 in the first half of 1929.

CALL MONEY IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL—Call money is being freely offered by private lenders in local stock market circles at 8½ per cent, compared with the 6 per cent rate still quoted by the banks since early spring, when the rate was lowered from 6½ per cent.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Allegheny Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Allied Aviation	¾	¾	¾
1 Am Br Serv Fd	8½	8½	8½
1 Am Capital B	6½	6½	6½
3 Am Cit P & L A	40½	40½	40½
2 Am Cit P&L B	15	15	15
12 Am Com Pow A	19¼	18¾	19½
2 Am Cyan A	16	16	16
19 Am Cyan B	15½	15¼	15¾
3 Am Equities	13½	13½	13½
13 Am & Fgn Pow war	41½	41	41½
2 Am Gas & El	123¾	123½	123¾
6 Am Invest B	8½	8½	8½
46 Am Sup Power	21¾	21¼	21½
7 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	8½	8¼	8¾
4 Anglo Chi C Nit	25	25	25
5 Appalach Gas	10	9¾	9¾
2 Ark Nat Gas	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Ark Nat Gas A	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	5½	5½	5½
3 Asso Gas & El	29¼	29¼	29½
21 Asso Gas & El A	30¼	30¼	30½
2 Asso Rayon	3¾	3½	3½
B			
20 Blue Ridge	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Brax Tr & Lt	35	34¾	35
1 Buf Niag & E pf	26½	26½	26½
1 Butler Bros	9½	9½	9½
6 Bwana M'Kubwa	2¾	2¾	2¾
C			
1 CAM Co vtc	¾	¾	¾
12 Can Marc Wireless	3¾	3½	3¾
5 Carib Synd	1¾	1¼	1¾
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	25	25	25
3 Cent Pub Serv A	24¾	24½	24½
1 Cen Pub Serv Del	30	30	30
15 Cen States El	22½	21	22
3 Chath Ph Al nv	19¾	19	19
75 Cities Service	27¾	27½	27½
71 Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
2 Colum Oil&G vtc	10½	10¼	10½
1 Colum Picture	38¼	38¼	38¼
12 Comwith & So war	3¾	3¼	3¾
10 Commun Wat Wks	13¾	13¾	13½
1 Comstock Tun	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Cons Cop Min	3¼	3½	3½
2 Cons G&E Balt	116	116	116
2 Cord Corp	7	7	7
3 Corroon & Rey	8	8	8
31 Creole Pet	5½	5½	5½
1 Crocker & Wheel	15	15	15
1 Curtiss Wright war	1¼	1¼	1¼
D			
1 DeForest	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Detroit Aircraft	3	2¾	3
10 Diamond Match new	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Dixie Gas Util	22½	22½	22½
5 Diamond Match pf n	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Douglas Airc	18	18	18
1 Dresser Mfg A	45½	45¾	45½
2 Durant Mot	3¼	3¼	3¼
E			
2 East States Pow B	29	28¼	28¼
14 Eisler Elec	7	7	7
102 Bond & Share	73½	72½	73½
1 El Bond & Sh pf	108½	108½	108½
1 El Pow Assoc	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Pow Assoc A	20½	20½	20½
1 Emp Pub Serv A	18	16	18
1 Europe El deb rts	12½	12½	12½
F			
1 Federated Met	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Fokker Aircraft	15½	15⅜	15½
2 Ford Mot Cana A	27	26¾	27
26 Ford Mot Ltd	18	17½	17½
6 Fox Theatre A	9	8½	9
G			
3 Garlock Pack	18½	18½	18½
3 Gen Bak	2¾	2½	2¾
14 Gen Bak pf	33¼	33	33
†10 Gen Tire & Rub	115	115	115
13 Globe Under	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 Gold Coin	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Golden Center Min	2¾	2½	2¾
1 Goldfield Cons	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Goldman Sachs	17½	17½	17½
*1 Grief L&B pf X	98½	98½	98½
1 Groce Str Prod vtc	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	114	114	114
H			
2 Hires Co A	30¼	30¼	30¼
12 Hudson Bay M&S	7¼	7½	7½
2 Humble Oil	85½	85½	85½
I			
4 Imp Oil Can	21	21	21
2 Ind Ter Ill A	28½	28½	28½
1 Insull Util	53	53	53
2 Ins Co Nor Am	62¾	61½	61½
16 Ins Co Nor Am rts	2½	2½	2½
3 Ins Sec	11	10⅝	11
1 Intercon Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Int Hydro El war	4¾	4½	4½
6 Internat Pet	18½	18½	18½
3 Inter Super Pow	38½	38	38
3 Inter Util B	13	13	13
1 Intera Hosiery	5½	5⅝	5⅝
1 Iron Cap Cop	1½	1½	1½
11 Ital Superpow A	7¾	7¾	7¾
L			
14 Leonard Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
2 Ley Fred & Co	31	31	31
3 Loew's war	9¾	9½	9¾
1 Long Is Light	39½	39½	39½
†20 Long Is Light pf	109½	109½	109½
M			
7 Mavis Bott	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Mead Johnson	84½	84	84
3 Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Metal & Min	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Metro Ch Stores	6½	6½	6½
1 Mid St Pet A vtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11 Mid West Util	27	26	27
23 Mo Kans Pipe	18¾	17½	18
2 Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅞	¾	⅞
1 Mon Min & Agri Co	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Mountain Prod	9	9	9
N			
9 Nat Investors	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Nat P&Lt 6% pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nat Un Rad	4	4	4
1 Nehi Corp	17½	17½	17½
†70 Nev Cons Elec	126	125	125
4 New Bradford	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1 Newmont Min	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 N Y Tel 6½% pf	115	115	115
25 Niag Hud Pow	15⅝	15½	15½
1 Niag Hud P A war	3½	3½	3½
1 Niag Hud P B war	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Niles Bem Pond	28	28	28
2 Noranda Mines	21½	21¼	21½
6 Nor European Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
P			
6 Pac G & E 1 pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Pacific Pub Ser	28	28	28
1 Pacific West Oil	15½	15½	15½
1 Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
14 Pennroad Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Peo Lt Pow A	30	30	30
1 Philippe (L) B	16½	16½	16½
3 Pitney Bowes	9½	9½	9½
*1 Polymet Mfg	5	5	5
1 Pratt & Lam	48	48	47
1 Prince & Whitely	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Prince & White pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Prudential Invest	17¾	17¾	17¾
19 Pub Util Hold	15⅜	15	15
R			
2 Radio Products	5½	5½	5½
9 Rainbow L Prd A	14	13¾	13¾
7 Rainbow L Prd B	5¼	5	5
6 Reiter Foster	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Root Ref cv pr pf	8	8	8
S			
80 †Safeway Strs 2 war	16	14	16
2 St Regis Paper	20½	20½	20½
1 Saxet Co	17	17	17
27 Segal Lock	6½	5⅞	6
2 Selected Indust	5½	5½	5½
1 Sel Ind allot ctf	69	69	69
1 Seton Leather	13	13	13
4 Shenandoah	9¾	9¼	9¾
1 Shenandoah pf	41	41	41
1 Silica Gel ctf	14½	14½	14½
5 So Cal Ed C pf	26	26	26
2 So N Eng Tel rts	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Southland Royalty	8	8	8
1 Stand Cap & S	33½	33½	33½
26 Stand Oil Ind	48¾	48¾	48½
2 St Oil Ky	29½	29½	29½
1 Starrett Corp	16	16	16
1 Stinnes (Hugo)	6½	6½	6½
150 Sullivan Mach	43	43	43
2 Swift & Co	29¾	29½	29½
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	19½	19½	19½
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	9	9	9
1 Tri Cont Corp war	4½	4½	4½
1 Tri Utilities	42½	42½	42½
1 Twin Sta Nat Gas A	12¾	12¾	12¾
U			
1 United Corp war	15½	15½	15½
25 Unit Founders	15⅝	15⅜	15½
38 United Gas new	15	14¾	15
9 United Gas war	6¾	6	6
1 United Gas pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
17 Un Lt & Pow A	37⅝	36⅞	37¼
4 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	108	107¾	107¾
1 Unit Milk Prod pf	60	60	60
4 U S & Int Sec pf	59½	59	59
4 U S & Overseas	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
6 U S Elec Pow	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
1 U S Lines pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 United Verde Ext	9	8⅝	8¾
1 Utility Equities	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Util Pow & Lt	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
V			
14 Vacuum Oil	76¾	76¼	76½
W			
1 Watson (J W) Co	2	2	2
1 West Auto Sup A	20	20	20
3 Wil-Low Cafet	5¼	5	5⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales (in $1000)

6 Ala Pow 6s '68	104	104	104
7 Ala Pow 4½s '67	90½	90¼	90¼
4 Alum Ltd 5s '48	102	101½	101½
3 Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	92¼	92¼	92¼
43 Am G&E 5s 2028	101	100¾	101
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	108½	108½	108½
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	100½	100½	100½
4 Appalach G 6s '45	105	104½	104½
1 Appalach G 8s '45	90½	90½	90½
13 Ark P & L 5s '58	101¾	101½	101½
15 Asso Elec 4½s '53	92¼	92½	92¼
3 Asso G&E 5½s '39	86	85¾	85¾
26 Asso G&E 6s '68	88	88	88
2 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	82	82	82
5 Asso Gas Ind 6½s '33	86½	86	86
2 Asso T & T 5½s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
14 Cap Ad 5s A 53 xw	81	80½	80½
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Cent St El 5½s '54	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	91½	91½	91½
380 Cities Ser 5s '50	99¾	99¼	99¾
5 Cities Ser P 5½s '52	91½	91½	91½
5 Com Ed 4½s E '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Cons Textile 8s '41	56	56	55
15 Consum P 4½s '58	101½	101½	101½
8 Consum P 4½s '58 xw	101¾	101½	101½
45 Cont G&E 5s A '58	93¼	93	93½
3 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	97½	97¼	97¼
26 Crane Co 5s '40	101½	101¼	101½
5 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99	99	99
5 Cudahy Pack 5s '48	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Det Int B 6½s '32	41	41	41
2 Duquesne G 6s '45	96½	93¾	93½
1 East Util I 5s A '34	78	78	78
24 Elec P&L 5s 2030	93½	92⅝	92½
11 El P&L 5s '30 xw	93¾	93½	93¾
4 Fed Water 5½s '34	83½	83½	83½
3 Fisk R 5½s '31	39	38	38
10 Fla P&L 5s '54	90½	90	90
14 Gatineau P 5s '56	97½	97½	97½
1 Gen Bronz 6s '40	92½	92½	92½
2 Gen Rayon 6s A '48	90	90	90
7 Geo Pow 5s '67	101¾	101½	101½
11 Gildden Co 5½s '36	96	95½	96
2 Goodrich 6s '45	83½	83⅜	83⅜
2 Goodyr T&R 5½s '31	100½	100½	100¼
1 Grand T 6½s '36	108	108	108
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	102½	103½	103½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
5 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	101½	101½	101½
3 Hudson Bay 6s '35	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
2 Indep Oil 6s '39	103	103	103
8 Indnapls P&L 5s A'57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7 Inland Util 6s '34	98½	98½	98½
27 Insull Ut Inv 6s D '40	101¾	101½	101½
1 Inter Pow Sec 7s F'57	99	99	99
5 Inter Sec Am 5s '47	81¾	81	81
6 Inter Pow 5s'57	92	92	92
11 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	98¾	98	98
2 Jersey C P&L 5s2'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Kan G&E 6s A 2022	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	106½	106½	106½
5 Libby McN&L 5s'42	95¾	95⅞	95⅝
8 Louis P&L 5s '57	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 Manitoba Pw 5½s A'51	101½	101½	101¼
5 Mid West Util 5s '33	98½	98½	99½
1 Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44xw	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 Miss P&L 5s '57	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4 Nathan Strauss 6s '36	55	55	55
1 Nat P&L 6s A 2026	108	108	108
17 Nat P&L 5s B 2030	94¼	93⅝	94¼
15 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	80½	80¼	80¼
1 NewEng G&El 5s '47	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 NYC StL R 4½sC'78	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
2 Niag Falls Pow 6s 50	106	106	106
6 Nor West Pow 6s 60	102½	102¼	102½
14 Ohio Edison 5s 60	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Okla G & E 5s '50	102	102	102
5 Okla G & E 5s 50 new	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Ontario Pow 6½s 50	96	96	96
8 Pac G&E 4½s 60 F	98	97¾	98
35 Pac P & L 5s 55	99½	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pac W Oil 6½s 43 ww	96½	96½	96½
1 Penn Dix & Ware 6s 49	95	95	95
2 Penn Oh Ed 6s 50 xw	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Penn Oh Ed 5½s B 59	102½	102½	102½
2 Phila El Pow 5½s 72	106¼	106¼	106¼
16 P C Chi St L 4½s 77	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
5 Pitts Coal Co 6s 49	99½	99⅛	99⅛
6 Piedmont El 6½s 60 A	87	87	87
5 Portld Gen El 4½s 60	93¾	93⅜	93¾
82 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s E	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Pug SoP&L 5s C 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Roch Cent Pow 5s 53	80⅜	80	80

COPPER AND OIL SHARES BEAR TARGET

Some Standard Issues Make Moderate Gains—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks backed and filled irregularly today, while wheat was selling at the lowest prices in years, but the support placed behind seasoned dividend-paying issues, reputedly by important financial interests, made the bear faction cautious, and facilitated the rallies.

Quotations at the opening were uneven, and there was a small decline in the early dealings which carried a few important shares to new lows for the movement. However, the market recovered these losses easily and made a cautious advance which was later lost on a bear drive, stimulated by the weakness of the grains and numerous other commodities. Coppers and oils were liquidated rather freely in this selling, and new lows for the year in both groups were numerous.

There was some unsettlement in the last hour, due to the acute weakness of grains which carried September wheat to the lowest price since 1906, but the market's favorite industrial and utility shares generally held an upward course throughout the afternoon.

Oil and copper stocks continued heavy, and there was some selling in the rails. The stronger shares included American Can and American Water Works, up 4; Consolidated Gas, American & Foreign Power and American Telephone, up 2 to 3, and Bethlehem Steel, Vanadium, National Biscuit. Westinghouse Electric and Johns-Manville, up about 2.

U. S. Steel moved more than a point higher, Anaconda, Andes Copper, Kennecott, Prairie Pipe, Texas Corporation and Standard Oil of New York, among others, made new lows. Atchison, Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio and Union Pacific sagged 1 to 2. The close was irregular. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Omission of the $1 dividend on Republic Steel common had been expected, and the stock rallied on short covering after the action of the directors had been announced. Pierce Arrow preferred was strong, moving up several points in response to the statement of the company's president that the class A would be placed on a $2 annual basis as the result of improved business.

With German bonds rallying on the London and New York markets, professional bears were not disposed to make capital of the foreign situations that were the subject of rumor and gossip yesterday. A fair inquiry for American stocks by European buyers was reported.

Business News Colorless

Weakness of the copper shares was based on unfavorable dividend prospects. Although most of the large companies have already sharply curtailed payments to stockholders, several have cut more than once this year, and further reductions are generally expected. Some leading producers have cut prices to 10½ cents a pound for the remainder of the year, and numerous prominent consumers are understood to have taken care of their requirements for the next two or three months, leaving the outlook for the industry rather gloomy.

Routine business news offered little that could be called encouraging in speculative circles where pessimism is so popular. The weekly bank statement reported a $3,000,000 drop in commercial loans; although there was a gain of $14,000,000 in this item in the New York Federal Reserve district. August income statements from the railroads disclosed declines from the like month a year ago in about the proportions that have been prevailing.

An adjusted index of automobile production for last week showed a small decline from the previous week, although changes in the chart since the first of this month have been so small as to be virtually negligible.

The familiar 2 per cent call money renewal rate was posted on the stock exchange, but accommodations were liberally offered outside at 1½.

German Bonds Firmer

In common with the recovery of German securities in other world markets, obligations of the Republic moved upward in the listed bond market, after sinking to new lows for the year in active selling yesterday.

Good buying appeared to influence a change of trend in both the International 5½s and the 7s; but they recovered only a portion of their yesterday's loss. Some of the municipals and industrials which have been under heavy pressure joined the upward movement, notably Rhine Westphallan warrant 6s, but German Central Agricultural Bank obligations again established new 1930 lows with losses of 2 points or more.

More than $21,000,000 in new issues were placed on the market, the largest piece of financing being the $16,000,000 debenture offering of the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation. Argentina may refinance its $50,000,000 six-months' notes which become due next week through a new bond issue, according to information in financial circles. Several banking groups have tendered bids on the refinancing.

The money market remained easy. Call loans renewed at 2 per cent, and money was available outside at a concession from the official rate. The extent of the support given the bond market on the current advance was shown by the loans and investments of all banks in the United States, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for the period between March 27 and June 30. In that period investments increased $790,000,000, and the net increase for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $528,000,000.

Sohme strong spots appeared in the domestic list, as it held an upward trend. Canadian Pacific 5s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s A, New York & Richmond Gas 6s, Philadelphia Gold 4s established new high prices for the year. Alleghany Corporation 5s, American Type Founders 6s and Fisk Rubber 8s advanced about a point.

A small turnover occurred in U. S. Governments, which were virtually unchanged.

BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE

Broadway Department Store, Inc. (one of the four largest stores of the Pacific coast), retired on Sept. 15 $62,038 par value of its outstanding 6 per cent sinking fund debentures, making a total of $134,003 of such debentures bought in so far this year. More than $500,000 of the original $3,000,000 issue has now been retired, an average of more than $125,000 a year since the issue was released in 1926. First preferred stock to the extent of $121,300 was also retired during this same period, making a total reduction so far this fiscal year of more than $250,000 of the debentures and first preferred stock.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 23	Last Sept. 22
68	43		Ab & Straus	100	46½	46½	46½	..
37⅜	21¼	1.60	Adams Ex	2500	23½	24⅜	23½	25
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	25⅛	25½	25½	..
23¼	..		Adv-Rumely	100	8¼	8¼	8½	..
146⅝	103¼	3†	Air Reduc	5200	117½	114½	117½	113⅜
38	16	1¼	Airway Fl	700	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
9¼	4¼		Alaska Jun	800	8¼	8½	8¾	8¼
18⅛	6½		Albany PWP	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	5200	20	19½	19⅝	19⅜
107½	87	6½	Allegh pf ww	300	94	94	94	94
343	232	..	6§ Allied Chem	900	259	255½	259	255
126⅛	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	125½	125½	125½	..
68	48⅜	3	Allis Chal	1400	51⅜	49⅜	51⅜	50½
47⅝	27	2	AL Port Cem	100	28	28	28	24⅝
31½	18	2	Amerada	700	23¼	22	22¾	22½
10⅜	3⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
41⅝	32	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	34⅝	33½	34⅝	33½
107½	87	6	Am Bosch	400	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	300	43½	43⅝	43½	43½
21⅝	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1600	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅛
80⅜	60	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	77	76¼	77	76¼
156½	108¼	4†	Am Can	28900	127	120⅝	124⅝	120⅝
148	140¼	7	Am Can pf	200	149⅛	148¼	149⅝	..
82⅜	42	6	Am Car & pf	400	45	44⅞	45	45
58⅞	39	3	Am Chain	200	56	54½	56	53¾
51¼	36⅝	2†	Am Cholc	400	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
53	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	15½	15	15	15
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	900	37⅜	36⅝	37	38
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	6900	63⅜	61¼	63	61½
101	85	6	Am & FP 6	110	99½	98½	99½	98½
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	400	109	108	109	103
106⅝	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	98⅜	96⅜	96⅜	97½
33⅜	13½	2	Am Hawaii	100	13	13	13	13¼
41⅞	31	3†	Am Ice	4900	32	31⅜	32	32¼
87½	78	6	Am Ice pf	100	83	83	83	83¼
55⅝	28¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	800	34⅞	33½	34⅞	33⅜
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90⅝
14½	8	..	Ab Mach & Met	300	7	7	7	7½
51⅝	28¼	3	Am Metals	100	27½	27⅛	27⅝	28
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	74	74	74	..
119⅜	72	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1400	76⅜	75½	76⅜	74½
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	7400	28¼	24⅜	25¼	24⅛
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	300	15	14⅜	15	..
100⅞	45⅜	2‡	Am Rolf Mill	4500	47⅜	45½	47¾	45¾
26½	7¼	2	Am Seating	1000	9	8⅛	8⅛	..
33⅜	11⅝	..	Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	..
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	102⅜	102½	102⅞	103
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	9200	63¾	62⅜	62¾	64
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	139	139
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
52⅜	35¾	..	Am Sti Fnd	300	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36½
69⅞	37	5	Am Snzar	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅜
274¼	200½	9	Am Tel&T	4500	211½	208	211¼	208
124⅞	78½	1‡	Am Wat W	9400	98¼	92⅜	95½	91⅜
106⅝	99½	6	Am Wat W	100	106¾	106¼	106¾	106¼
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	1400	10⅞	10	10⅛	10¼
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
7⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
53½	25¼	1½	Anac Wire	600	25	24⅜	24⅜	25½
87½	44⅜	3½	Anaconda	36700	43	40⅜	42⅜	43⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	39¼	39	39	38⅝
115⅛	102	6.50	Ancor C pf	200	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	..
18⅞	12⅝	.60	Andes Cop	2700	19	18⅞	18	..
29¼	19½	7	Arch Dan pf	200	27½	27½	28¼	24¾
82⅜	73	7	Armour D pf	100	74⅜	74⅞	74⅞	..
8½	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	500	2⅞	2¾	3¼	2⅞
65	52	..	Arm Ill pf	100	58½	58½	58½	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	400	33½	30	33⅓	32
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	34	33¼	34	33¼
242½	194	10	Atchison	1200	217½	215½	216½	216¼
108½	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	4200	108½	107⅜	108½	107⅜
175⅛	132	10	Atl Coast L	300	138	138	138	..
51⅜	30¼	1‡	Atl Refin	3000	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	31⅜
37	25¼	1‡	Atlas Stores	600	29¾	29	29¾	29
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4000	112	108	112	109
103⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1400	74½	72¾	74½	72⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	3200	5⅝	5½	5½	5½

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1900	32	30⅜	32	30½
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	40	112	112	112	112
122⅜	113⅝	.60	Balt & O	1400	68¾	67¼	68¾	69⅛
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	20	108⅝	108⅝	105½	102¾
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	20	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	5800	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	21¼
92	67½	4	Batrice	100	81	81	81	81
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1400	29½	28¼	29¼	28¼
56¾	31½	2	Best & Co	1100	48¾	46¼	47⅛	46½
110½	75	6	Beth Steel	9000	85¾	83¼	85½	83¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122¼	122½	122¼	1268⅝
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	400	27	27	27	27
80⅜	60½	3†	Borden	1600	76⅛	73⅜	76⅛	74½
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	300	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
5	1⅞	..	Bot M A	200	2½	2½	2½	..
25⅜	12	..	Briggs	400	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	18
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	1700	18⅛	18	18	18¼
85	62	7	Brockway pf	40	60	60	60	..
72¾	50⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	3100	71⅜	69	71⅜	70
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
68⅛	53	4	Bklyn-Queen pf	100	62	62	62	62
116	113½	7	Brown Sh pf	100	118	118	118	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
32¾	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus	400	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	115½	115½	115½	115½
16¾	7⅜	..	Budd Mfg	400	8	8	8	8
14⅜	8¼	1	Budd-Wheel	300	10	10	10	10
74	20½	..	Bullard	1000	26½	25⅝	26¼	25⅜
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	500	27¼	27	27¼	27¼
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	35	33½	35	31⅞
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	400	35	35	35	..
118	109½	7	Buhs Blg pf	20	115½	½ 115½	115	..
1½	1½	..	Buyte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	..
112⅜	60½	7	Byers	2300	63	63⅛	69	65⅜
114	108½	7	Byers pf	20	110	110	110	..

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62	62	62	62
2	2⅛	..	Callahan	400	1	1	1	1
20	17	2	Campbell	100	18	18	17	..
89⅞	47¼	..	Calu & Ariz	3700	48⅛	47¼	47⅞	48⅛
33⅜	12	..	Calu & Hecla	1400	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
75⅝	56	5	Canada Dry	500	61⅜	61¼	61½	60⅜
226⅝	165¾	10	Can Pac	400	182⅜	181⅝	182½	180⅛
52¼	40⅝	..	Can Pac N wi	2600	46	45¼	45⅝	45½
24¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	1200	21	20½	20¾	20⅜
28¾	18	..	Capital Adm	200	19½	18	19½	19
263½	150	6	Case Thresh	3300	161	155½	161	157
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	400	53½	53	53	53¾
20	9	..	Celotex	300	12	12	12	12
20	12⅛	..	Celaneze Corp	100	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
30½	22	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	23	23	23	..
8¼	3⅞	..	Century Rib	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
65⅞	40⅛	6	Cerro de P	400	42	41	41¼	43
82½	52½	3	Ches Corp	3300	60	59¾	59½	60
67⅞	19¾	4.20	Checker Cab	400	31⅜	28⅜	31⅝	28½
51⅝	44½	2.60	Ches & Ohio	601	48	47¾	47⅞	48¼
13⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt Wstt	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	33¼	33	33¼	33⅛
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&StP	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&StP pf	200	21¼	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜
69⅞	63	5	Chi &2NW	300	64½	63	64½	64
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	600	93¼	93	93	93¾
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	300	50½	43	50½	49¾
43	24	3	Chrysler	700	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25⅝
98¾	81	6⅝	City Ice pf	50	83	83	83	85
13¼	4⅛	½	City Stores	5700	5½	4⅛	5¼	5⅜
60	30	5	Cluett Peody	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
209⅜	134¼	4	Col Beacon Oil	1600	137⅜	133¾	133¾	14
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	182	181	181	181½
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	52
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	400	19	18	19	18½
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	200	83	83	83	..
103	97	..	Col Palm pf	200	103	102½	102½	..
77	36½	..	Colo F&I	300	45	43¼	44½	43¼
67	35	2	Colum Gas	7500	61⅝	60	61½	60⅜
109	108	5†	Col Carbon	2800	123	119¾	123	119¾
37⅜	12½	.25	Col Graph	14700	16⅜	14½	16¼	15⅞
40⅜	23⅜	2	Com Cred	200	24½	24¼	24½	24¾
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	94	94	94	94
87	80	6	Com Inv cv pf	100	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
55	28⅛	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	500	34¼	32¾	34¼	32¾
102½	89	6½	Com I 6½%	200	102	102	102	102
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	10	7	7	7	6¼
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	14700	24¾	23⅜	24¾	23¾
20½	12⅝	.60	Commwlth Sc	11700	13¼	12⅜	13	12⅞
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	700	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102¾
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	3200	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
1	¼	..	Conley T st	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
27⅜	15⅝	2	Con Film	300	18	17¼	18	17⅛
28⅜	18	2	Con Film pf	200	20	19⅜	20	19⅝
136⅞	98⅝	4	Con Gas	7500	106¾	104½	106½	104⅞
105	99¼	5	Con Gas pf	400	105	104⅝	105	104¾
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	300	48	43	48	48
2	2⅜	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	300	17	16½	17	16½
86½	3¾	..	Container B	100	5	5	5	4¾
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1500	28⅞	27¼	28⅝	27½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1400	56¾	55½	56¾	55½
37⅜	30	2	Cont Ins	200	56	56	56	55½
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
30½	18½	..	Cont Oil	7500	18¾	17⅜	18	18¾
40⅞	16½	1	Cont Shares	500	17¾	17¼	17½	17⅞
33	15½	..	Coty	200	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
35⅝	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	200	30½	30½	30½	31
22	10¼	1‡	Crosley	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	..
18½	10	1	Crown Zell	400	11½	10	10	11¾
93⅛	69	5†	Crucible	600	71⅞	69	71⅛	71
7	1¾	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1½	1½	1½	2
19½	9	..	Cuba CO	900	8⅞	8	9	11
9	4	..	Cub Am S	400	4	4	4	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	43	42¾	42¾	43
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	114
121½	114⅛	7	Curtis P pf	100	119	119	119	111¼
14⅞	5⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	12700	6⅝	5⅜	6⅛	5⅞
14¾	7¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	1900	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	59	59	59	60

—D—

43⅜	24⅜	..	Davison	400	25	24⅛	24½	25
181	146	9	Del & Hud	300	163	162½	162½	163
153	110¼	6†	Del Lac&W	200	114	114	114	113¼
235¾	195⅝	8	Det Edison	400	207	205	205	207½
255½	139	8	Diamond M	200	220	219¾	220	210
10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	9	9	9	..
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	18¼	18	18	18½
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	9003	115½	112	115½	112½
122	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	123⅜	122	123⅜	121⅝

—E—

255¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	3400	207½	203¼	207⅜	204¾
37¼	19⅛	3	East Kod pf	10	130	130	130	..
37¼	19¼	3	Eaton Axle	1500	23¾	22	22	22½
62	38	..	Edmonton pf	400	40	40	40	40
114⅞	55½	6	Elec Auto Lt	2300	61	59½	61	60½
93	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
123½	92	4	Elec P&L	11200	68¼	65¾	68	65¾
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	400	109¾	109¼	109⅝	109½
152	100	3½	El P&L 6% pd	1900	101	100½	100⅞	..
79¼	61⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	63	63	63	63
58⅜	44	5	End Johnson	100	45½	45⅛	45¼	46⅛
113	107½	7	End Johnson pf	200	112	111½	112	..
104⅞	64½	5⅛	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	100	102	101½	101⅜	..
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Gldg	300	45	45	45	45
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	400	43	38⅛	40	39

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	12⅛	11¾	11⅝	..
27¼	9	2½	Fashion Pk	200	9	8¾	8¾	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	2400	32½	32⅜	32⅝	33
84⅜	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
100¼	92	6½	Filene pf	80	96¼	95½	95½	97½
33½	19	1.60	Firestone	1700	19	18¾	19	19
87⅞	68½	6	Firestone pf	400	68½	67½	67½	69½
5⅛	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
31	8	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
104½	60¼	2	Foster & Wh	1100	85¾	83⅝	85¼	83¾
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat In	300	33	32	32	31¾
57⅜	35¾	4	Fox A	13100	47½	45¼	47⅜	45½
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	1600	44½	43½	44½	44
95½	85½	6	Fuller pr pf	100	91	91	91	..

—G—

80	67	5	Gamewell	100	68½	68½	68½	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
111⅞	78¼	4†	Gen Am Tk	600	85½	85⅜	85¾	83½
71⅛	38¾	4	Gen Asphalt	300	49¼	48	49	50⅛
38⅜	11½	1	Gen Baking	300	19¼	19¼	19⅜	20
34½	13¼	..	Gen Cable	300	15	14⅞	15	..
74⅜	32	4	Gen Cable A	800	34½	34⅜	34½	34½
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	10	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
101	98	6	Gen Cit C pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
95¾	80¼	1.60	Gen Electric	43300	63	60¾	62	61⅞
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec sp	900	12	11¾	11⅞	11¾
61¾	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4900	56½	55½	55⅞	55½

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	100	33	33	33	33¾
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	300	28½	28	28	..
23½	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
20	7¾	..	Hartman B	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
17⅜	8⅝	..	Hayes Body	600	9¼	8¾	8¾	8
85	60	3†	Hercules P	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	95	95	95	96½
39	7⅜	..	Houdaill B	500	8	8	8	8¼
41¼	29¼	2½‡	Holland F	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	33
116⅜	52¼	10†	Houston Oil	3700	68⅜	65⅝	68¼	65⅝
68	49	4	ousehld F pf	100	67	67	67	66½
41⅜	25⅛	4†	Howe Sound	1300	29	28⅝	29	29
62⅞	25⅝	3	Hudson Mot	1900	28	27	28	27⅝
26⅝	11⅞	2†	Hupp Motors	1800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅝

—I—

136¾	109	7	Ill Central	200	112½	111¾	111¾	113
33	19⅝	2	Ind Oil & G	1100	23	22	22¾	23
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	3600	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	81
259	184½	4‡	Ingersoll R	100	192	191	192	190½
98	68	4	Inland Steel	400	97	96½	97	..
30⅞	12⅜	2	Inspiration	3200	13¼	12¾	13¼	13⅛
13½	9⅛	.60	Intnsuran Sh ctfs	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
38½	20⅜	..	Interboro Rt	400	30⅜	30	30

COTTON CLOTH MARKET HAS A QUIETER TONE

Potential Demand Continues Large, However—Retail Business Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Business in the primary cotton cloth market was somewhat quieter last week than during the two previous weeks. This is considered normal, however, after the late activity.

There appeared to be as much potential demand as ever, but much of it was for delivery in the last two months of this year and later.

Mills were generally unwilling to accept orders so far ahead at the present prices, and buyers were generally unwilling to pay higher prices. The result was a slowing down of actual orders, but not of potential demand.

About the middle of the week, however, some mills accepted orders for November and December, at the prevailing prices, and, later in the week, some buyers paid premiums for November and December deliveries. Spot deliveries were exhausted in several numbers, notably in 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard print cloths, which sold early at 7¼c. This number was advanced late in the week to 7⅜c for near-by and 76c for late delivery.

This is a construction which carries the trade name of percales, on which goods the corporation printers recently named very low prices for the goods when printed. It is said they have had a very good sale of percales, and it is intimated they will have to advance their prices if the present strength continues.

Recent special sales by a number of retailers are reported as being encouraging as to volume. It is stated that much more could have been sold if the stores had had the goods on hand. Jobbers state they were called upon for more goods of the same kind from the same retailers three times during the week. Retailers still persist in buying only for their immediate needs.

Manufacturers of toweling and of sheets and pillow cases report a satisfactory business. There has been considerable competition in the latter class of goods, and it is reported to be retailing at the lowest price in the last 10 years.

Sheetings More Active

In the print-cloth section of the coarse goods division, business was brisk early, at prices established the previous week. It lagged somewhat toward the middle of the week, but later revived with moderate activity. Prices were held firm with most sales for deliveries not later than October. Premiums were demanded for later deliveries, and were paid at the close of the week.

The 38½-inch 64x60s print cloths sold at 5¼c for nearby, and 5⅜c for late delivery. The 39-inch 68x72s brought 6c for nearby, and 6⅛c for future delivery. The 72x76s 4.25-yard moved at 6⅝ and 6¾c, according to the time of delivery. There was considerable trading in other constructions of print cloths on the same price basis.

In the sheeting division business was slightly more active. The bag trade placed a number of good orders. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 4¾c, and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 5c. The 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard brought from 4 to 4⅛c, and the 48 squares 3.00-yard 7¼c. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard moved at 8½c, and the 44 squares 5.50-yard at 4¾c.

Pajama checks sold at 5c for the 36½-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard, and at 7⅜ to 7½c for the 88 squares 4.00-yard. Osnaburgs sold in moderate volume at 8c for the 36-inch 7-ounce, and at 5¾c for the 36-inch 3.90-yard, second quality. Drills sold at 5¾c for the 37-inch 3.95-yard, and at 11¾c for the 2.00-yard. There was some trading in three-leaf twills at 5c for the 39-inch 64x48s 6.00-yard, and at 7¼c for the 68x76s 4.00-yard.

Business in the fine-goods market was brisk early in the week, but slowed down later, so that the volume was not quite up to recent weeks. Efforts of the fine-goods mills to get better prices met considerable resistance, due to the low price of silk and silk goods. Broadcloths led the trading, followed closely by lawns, dimities and rayon mixtures.

Plain combed fabric sold at 9 to 9½c for the 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard, and at 10 to 10¾c for the 38-inch goods of the same count, 6.25-yard. Combed lawns moved at 8¼ to 8½c for the 40-inch 76x72s 9.00-yard, and at 11½ to 12c for the 84x80s 11.00-yard. There was considerable trading in combed voiles at 7¾ to 8c for the regular hard twist, and at 10c for the extra-hard twist.

Rayon-and-Cotton Mixtures

There were some large orders for combed broadcloths, running from 50,000 yards to 150,000 yards each. The favorite number was 128x68s, which sold at 12½ to 14½c, according to quality. There were a number of sales of several subcounts of this same construction. The 144x76s sold in less volume at 14½ to 16c. The favorite number in carded broadcloths was the 112x60s, which sold at 9¼c. This is 1c higher than the low point reached last month. The 100x60s brought 8c, and the 90x60s 7¼c for nearby, and 7⅝c for future delivery.

Silk-and-cotton mixtures were moderately active. The 35-inch 88x52s 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 9c. The 96x100s 22-26 single-end brought 14¼c. The 96x104s 22-26 two-end sold at 19c.

In rayon-and-cotton mixtures the 68x64s brought 15 to 15¼c, with 32 to 40-filament, and 16⅜c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon dobbies 80x56s sold at 14¼c with foreign rayon, and 14¾c with domestic rayon. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x60s with 150-denier rayon, brought 17⅜ to 18½c with 60-filament, and 16½c to 17½c with 32 to 40-filament. The 39-inch celanese-filled crepes 76x64s sold at 22 to 22½c. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling, sold at 25¼ to 27½c.

Rayon piqués 60x84s-64x88s 40s two-ply combed warp sold at 25c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon brought from 20 to 21c, and the voiles of celanese 39-inch 64x64s with 75-denier rayon sold at 32 to 33c. Rayon-and-silk twills, 40-inch 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling, sold at 35c for spot and 33½c for future delivery.

Celanese taffetas 39 to 40-inch 84x60s brought from 36½ to 37½c and rayon taffetas 35½-inch 92x40s sold at 24½c. Rayon-and-celanese twills 37-inch 120x72s, with celanese warp and rayon filling, brought 45 to 46c. The 120x60s celanese both ways sold at 57c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101	101
Albany PWP 6s '48	94¼	84
Alleghany 5s '44	99	99
Alleghany 5s '49	99	99
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98½	98½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99½	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅝	107⅝
Am T&T af 5s '69	107⅝	107⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94½	94
Atch T&SF 4½s	128½	128½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105½	105½
Boston & Me 5s '67	103½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	104½	104½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	95⅞	95⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 4½s '27	99⅝	99⅝
Can NNat Ry 5s July	105¼	105¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¼	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	107	107
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105	105
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	103	103
Cen Pacific 5s '60	106	106
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	45½	45½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74⅜	74⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102⅞	102⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	83½	83½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	96⅜
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97⅛	97⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100⅞	100⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	15½	15
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96½	96⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	105⅝	105⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	103
Erie 5s '67	95⅜	95¼
Erie gen '75s	94⅜	94⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	73	72
Gen Baking 5½s	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103¼
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	105½	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72	72
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	85¼	85
Ill Cen 4s '53	90½	90½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101	101
Inter Ray Tran rfg 5s '66	74	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74	73½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '51	58	58
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101½	101½
Int Paper 6s '55	83⅛	83⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	103	102⅝
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95⅞	95⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	76	76
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅜	100⅜
Louis Ark 5s	83½	83½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Met Edison 4½s	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	91½	91½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82¼	82
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102¼	102¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108½	108½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109	109
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅛	107⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅞	107⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108	108
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅞	123
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	106
NY Tel rfgf 5s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	92¼	92¼
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C	104¼	104
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114½	114½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	60	60
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅜	94⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅝	102⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	60¾	60¾
Pac Gas & Edec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	85	85
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102⅝	102⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	111½	111⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	115	115
Pere Marquette 4½s	101	101
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97½	97¾
Phil Co 5s '67	103	103⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99¾	99¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106	106
Port Gen Elec 6s '47	105	105
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108¾	108¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92	91
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99½	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99¾	99½
Richfield Oil 6s	97½	97½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅞	100
StL & SF 4s A '50	91⅞	91⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	93⅜	93½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	99½	99½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109¾	109¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95½	95½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	45	44¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97¾	97⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	96¼	95⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97¾	97¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88	88
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	104	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L & af 5s '42	102½	102⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅛	96⅛
So Pacific 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
So Pacific col 5s '44	90⅝	90⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅜	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	111⅛	111
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80½	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Tenn Cen 6s	96	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93½
Texas Corp 5s '44	103	102¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103⅜	103⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54½	54
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	34¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	104	104
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 4s '08	92⅞	92⅞
Union Pacific 5s	111½	111½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
UB Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98¼	97½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108¾	108¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86	85½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Va Ry 5s '62	108¾	108⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	94¾	94¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	87½	87½
West Shore 4s 2361	93	93
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	88½	88½
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	110	110
Western Un 5s '60	105	104⅞
Whelinfg Steel 4½s B '53	93	93
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103¾	103⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	42½	42½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	40½	40½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104⅝	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep23	Last Sep22
3½s '47	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.4
4th 4¼s reg	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
US 4¼s '52	112.20	112.20	112.20	112.20	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87⅜	87⅜
Akershus 5s '63	90¼	90¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	71	71
Antioquia 7s A '45	74¼	74¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	74¼	74¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	74¼	74¼
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¾	96⅝
Australia 4½s '57	77½	77½
Australia 5s '55	87	87
Australia 5s '57	86	86
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅞	103⅝
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97⅜	97⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	89¼	89¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¾	109¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101¾	101¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6½s '50	90½	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	84¼	84¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	83	83
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67¼	67¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87	86⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	84½	84
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	73⅜	73⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73	73⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	73⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61	81¼	81¼
Caldas (Dept) 7½s '46	84½	84
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105½
Carsbal (City) 8s '54	104¾	104¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	87⅞	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87	86½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	87½	87½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	86	86
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	87	87
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	80	80
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	100	100
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	90⅛	90⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	92	92
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s R '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99⅝	99⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90½	90½
Duke Power 6s '66	100	100
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅜	105¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¾	99¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
French Nat 8s 7s '49	103⅝	103⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	119⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	128⅛	128⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	92½	92½
German 7s '49	103½	102½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½	74
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86¼	86
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	92	91¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	103½	103½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	92	92
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96½	96½
Hamburg 6s '46	90½	90½
Helsingfors 6½s	93½	93½
Hungary Hun 7½s '45	100⅝	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94¼	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84½	84¼
Karstadt 6s '43	71	70¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97⅝	97¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98	97½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94½	94¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¾	92¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¼	99¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅞	103⅞
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	105	105
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Peru 6s '60	68⅝	68⅝
Poland 8s '40	72	72
Poland 8s '50	90¼	89⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	81	80
Rumania 7s	81¾	81¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85	85
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	94½	94½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	61¾	61¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90½
Sao Palo (Bz) 7s '56	82	82
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	83½	83½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	89⅝	89⅝
Saxon State 6½s '46	83	83
Saxon State 7s '45	90½	90½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Serbs Cro &Slov 7s '62	85	84¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100	100
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅝	106¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅞	92⅝
Tyrol 7s '52	93	93
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105½
U S S Vopenhagen 6s '37	101	101
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105½	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	82	81½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93	93
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Westphalia El 6s '53	77½	77½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¼	98¼

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Sep.22	Last Sep.20
250 Allied Motor	8½	7½	8¼	8½
50 Am Equities	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14
150 Am Radio & T.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
100 Art Metal Wks.	9	8¾	8¾	9
400 Bastian-Bless.	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
600 Butler Bros	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
230 Cent Pub S A	25¼	25	25	25
200 Cent & S W Ut	21¾	21¼	21½	21¾
1150 Chi City pf	12½	11½	12½	10⅝
7000 Chicago Corp.	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞
1650 Chi Corp pf	43¾	43¼	43¾	43⅝
250 Chicago Inves.	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
225 Common Edison	281½	279	281½	284
100 Consumers Co.	5	5	5	5
1900 Cont Chgo	15½	14½	15	15
1500 Cord Corp	7	6⅞	7	7
2300 El House Ut	41¾	40	41	41¾
350 Gleaner C Har.	27¼	26¼	27¼	27¾
850 Grt Lakes Air.	5	5	5	5
62 Hib Spen Bart.	46	45	46	45
950 Inland Util	22	21½	21½	21¾
900 Insull Ut Inv	55	51¾	52¾	54⅜
100 Kellogg Switch	5	4¾	4¾	5
700 Libby, McNeil	14⅜	14½	14½	15
2150 Lion Oil	17½	16	16½	17¼
100 Mash Dearborn	28½	28	29	30
500 Mer & Mfr A	27	26	27	28
16200 Mid Utilities	27⅞	26¾	26½	27⅞
100 Mid Ut pf	100⅜	100¾	100¾	101⅜
2100 Mo-Kan Pipe.	18⅞	17¾	18	18¾
600 Morgan Lith	12	10	12	11
350 Nat Ed Pwr A.	27	26¾	26¾	27
400 Nat Sec Inv	12¾	12½	12⅞	13¼
300 No Am Car	36	35½	36	36
100 Polymet Mfg	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
600 Seab Ut Shares.	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
50 Stand Dredge	14	14	14	14
300 Steinite Radio	1½	1	1	1
100 Swift & Co	29¾	29⅝	29½	30
1100 Swift Int'l	33½	33	33½	33½
900 U S Gypsum	43	42½	42½	43¼
2750 U S Radio	25½	21¼	22½	26
850 Utah Radio	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅞
750 Util & Ind	13	12¾	12¾	13
750 Ut & Ind pf	22½	22	22¼	22⅞

Total sales, 212,600.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	3 @3¼	3 @3¼

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	36⅛c	36⅜c
Bar silver in London	17d	17d
Bar gold in London	85s ¾d	85s ¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$1,382,000,000
Year ago today	65,000,000	566,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	170,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	156,000,000
F R bank credit	28,578,796	159,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
New York	3½	Lisbon	7½
Philadelphia	3½	London	4
Kansas City	3½	Madrid	6
Minneapolis	4	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berne	2½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	4	Tokio	5.48
Brussels	2½	Vienna	5
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	8½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.85 31-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0393⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2383	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4032½	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122½	.1122½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0005
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1082½	.1080	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686½	.2687	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940¼	.1940¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01771¼	.01771¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3280	.3262½	..
Shanghai—tael	.4050	.4050	..
India—rupee	.3804	.3803	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4982½	.4900	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3504	.3500	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.1025	.1020	.1186
Chile—peso	.1230	.1215	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3450	.3500	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8215	.8300	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 7.64	1.00 7-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

NO REPUBLIC STEEL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Republic Steel Corporation have omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 due on the common stock at this time.

FIXED INCOME ATTRACTING STOCK BUYERS

Preferred Stocks Follow Lead of Bonds Into Favor

Steady appreciation in market quotations of bond issues has been a feature of the securities markets since the stock market crash last fall.

From their low point on Oct. 4 last year of 91.76 the Dow Jones bond averages have mounted to their current high level of 97.50, compared with this year's low of 93.69, established in January.

The greater investment favor surrounding fixed income bearing securities in times of almost record-breaking ease in the money market is revealed, as well in the case of preferred stocks. Senior stock issues of many of the large industrial organizations in recent months have ascended to new high levels. In the case of noncallable preferred issues, the gain, of course, has been the greater.

American Can $7 preferred stock in November, last year, sold at its year's low of 133¼, where the yield was about 5.26 per cent. In recent months the upward movement has been persistent to the current record high of 148¾ where the yield is less than 4.71 per cent. National Biscuit $7 preferred sold last August at 140, yielding 5 per cent. Its current record high of 150½ gives a return of only 4.65 per cent. United States Steel preferred at 149¾ yields about 4.67 per cent, compared with a November low, last year, of 137, where the yield was nearly 5.11 per cent.

Even the automobile and railroad preferred stocks, despite adverse earnings reports, have shown marked upturn.

The appended table lists some prominent issues, and shows the advances from this year's lows:

	Callable Div.	1930 price	High	Low	Current	Up from low
Allied Chem pf	7	120	126⅝	121	126	5
Am Can pf	7	†	*148⅞	140½	147⅞	7⅜
Am Smelting pf	7	†	141	133½	139½	6
Am Type

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Friend of Continental Folk Song

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

IN AUGUST of this year a number of newspapers in the United States and Europe carried articles about the decoration by the Rumanian Government of an American girl, a singer, Miss Ellenor Cook. The order of Bene Merenti had been awarded her in recognition of her services to the Rumanian people in the United States and in their own country.

Miss Cook is of New England birth and parentage, and about seven years ago was contemplating the career of a concert pianist, when one day she heard a Czechoslovakian woman living in New York sing a few of her people's songs. It was then that she became aware of what she wanted to do. That desire was to study peasant folkways on their own soil; to enter profoundly into the content of peasant songs and dances and render them with the artistry of a musician.

Learning Peasant Songs

At once she began to study the Czechoslovakian language and, having an extremely sensitive ear and retentive memory, before long she was able to sing it without foreign accent.

To learn such music it is necessary to hear it sung, for peasant compositions are not published. So Miss Cook spent much time in the Czechoslovakian colony in New York and in these colonies in other cities. Her devotion to Czech art attracted the attention of the Czech consul in New York, and after a period of half-skeptical waiting to see how serious her interest would prove, he accorded her his full confidence, saying, "I see this is not a flirtation but an affair of the heart. Moreover, under the sails of art you carry a precious cargo." He had perceived that her vocation was freighted not only with entertainment but also with a message of international amity.

Then Miss Cook began to travel in the Balkan countries for the purpose of learning their folklore and of collecting authentic costumes. Equipped with letters from diplomats, consuls and other foreigners of distinction living in the United States, and from national and international organizations, she soon built up extensive connections abroad which enabled her to study under the most favorable auspices. Little by little she became master of the peasant music, dance and traditions of six countries. To Czechoslovakian repertoires, she added Rumanian, Polish, Jugoslavian, Russian and Hungarian. To do so she lived in the villages and sang and danced with the people, attending their festivals and taking part in their ceremonies. In order to interpret these experiences against a scholarly background, she worked in the ethnographical museums, whose curators assisted her in the collection of the lore which she needed and in the assembling of authentic costumes to be worn appropriately with specific songs. The collection which she made of these is of great value and adds both authority and beauty to her programs.

A Command Performance

The first of these costumes which she wore is shown in our illustration, and was secured from a Slovene woman who had danced in it 50 years previously before the Emperor, Francis Josef. She had spun the thread and woven it into the silver, gold and black textile of which the entire dress is made. Miss Cook chose it to wear at the command performance which she gave during one of her research and study trips, before Queen Marie of Rumania at her summer palace at Sinaia—about 80 miles north of Bucharest. Her Majesty, also attired in peasant costume, was delighted with Miss Cook's interest in national manners and immediately helped her to secure what she had long wanted, the suit of a Rumanian shepherd boy.

How delightfully and in what a friendly fashion races meet one another on the occasion of that royal audience! The father of the Queen was the Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward VII of England, so the Queen Mother is herself an English Princess Royal, and her native English is the language which she speaks with her children. The Palace at Sinaia, Miss Cook says, is like a great English country house; but the long table set for tea was spread with the embroideries and china and silver of Rumania; and at the command of the Queen of Rumania, an American girl sang the songs of Balkan and Slavic peasants! Her Majesty was greatly delighted, and took much interest in Miss Cook's rendering of Russian music as well as the Rumanian songs, for Queen Marie's mother was a Russian Princess.

A European Tour

When the spring of 1930 appeared on the calendar, Miss Cook had this and other experiences behind her. Assisted by her accompanist and collaborator, Miss Camilla Edwards, she had given programs in more than 300 American cities and was well known in many foreign cities and in the Slavic colonies of many American towns. She, therefore, followed this by a European tour, especially to Slavic countries. Miss Cook was her own manager.

Her overflowing enjoyment of people, places and events endears her to the people whose music she loves and sings. It is a significant fact that it was never felt by these people that she made use of—exploited—their music. She has ever been regarded as a friend who truly loves their ways, and for this reason has studied and beautifully renders their life and art.

Edward Thayer Monroe

Miss Ellenor Cook, a Singer Who Has Proved Her Friendship for Central European Folk Music, Wearing a Slovene Peasant Costume.

Women's Organizations

A WOMAN who was present when the Treaty of Versailles was being drafted is authority for the statement that one-half hour was given to the women present in which they might tell of the things which they would like to see included in the treaty. In clear-cut speeches of two minutes each, 15 women outlined those things which they considered important. This woman says that nearly all of the humanitarian and labor legislation which was included in the treaty can be traced directly to those short but impressive talks.

"Women at Work in the League of Nations" is the title of a pamphlet by D. M. Northcroft, author of "Women Police," "British Women M. P.'s," and other books. It contains a preface by Mrs. Corbett Ashby who is president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and is printed by Wadsworth and Company, the Royal Press, Keighley, England. In this pamphlet are found brief autobiographies of all the women who have been, and are, prominent in the different branches of the League of Nations, which the author calls, "A great international Parliament."

After reading "Women at Work in the League of Nations" one feels personally acquainted with such outstanding women as Dame Rachel Crowdy, Fröken Henni Forchhammer, Fur Tilma Hainari, Miss Grace Abbott, and many others who have been notably instrumental in guiding the affairs of the great League.

* * *

The New York headquarters of the educational department of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Inc., is located at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. While this is not an organization of women, much of the work of the different branches is conducted by women and there are programs and pamphlets which are valuable for the use of women's clubs in their study of international subjects. A recent one which may be procured for 10 cents from their headquarters is called "The New World Guide." In this pamphlet is depicted, by text and picture, the old road, which is war. This road is guarded by a sign reading "Danger! Road Closed. Use at Your Own Risk!" The road is blocked by bars, the boards of which are labeled "Kellogg-Briand Treaty." Some of the new and better roads are shown to be the League of Nations, the World Court and the Pan-American Treaties. The text explains that "the new roads are perhaps not all finished with the top dressing of perfection, but even the 'sub-base' or the parts already completed give promise of smooth, leveled, straighter highways in the New World."

* * *

A unique project of the Massachusetts education committee of the League of Nations Association, in cooperation with the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, during the School of Politics conducted by the latter organization last winter, was that of producing on the stage a Model Council and Model Assembly of the League of Nations. The material for this production was collected by Miss C. Violet Hayward and edited by Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson and Miss Sarah Wambaugh. It has now been made available in pamphlet form for any organization wishing to conduct such a presentation. It may be procured from either the New York headquarters or the office of the Massachusetts branch at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

It is suggested that the Massachusetts production was especially successful because the organizations interested were fortunate in having available for members of the Secretariat persons who had actually served in that capacity at Geneva, but there is no reason why any interested organization may not conduct such a project if persons who are really interested in the League of Nations are secured to take the characters of members of the Secretariat. There is a pamphlet which gives an outline for Model Assemblies that is published in the same series and which it is essential to use in connection with the text.

Other programs and projects dealing with education on international subjects have been outlined and used with success by this active organization. These are available for the use of any interested group and will be mentioned in this column at an early date.

Opportunities in Chemistry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columbia, Mo.

THE girl who has chosen chemistry as her profession will find that the vocation of applied chemistry is the most easily entered, according to Dr. Dorothy Nightingale, a young woman member of the chemistry faculty of the University of Missouri. Textile chemistry, food chemistry, and allied branches offer women as great an opportunity as they do men, if not greater, because they are considered "women's fields."

Miss Nightingale admits that it is harder for a woman than a man to get a position as a chemist, "probably because of a hangover of the old-fashioned prejudice that woman doesn't belong in science," she adds regretfully.

But she herself is an excellent proof that a woman can be a successful natural scientist. Slender and young with straight bangs across her broad intelligent forehead, and dark eyes that look at you directly as she talks, Dorothy Nightingale is the type of woman one likes to call modern. Dressed in a serviceable jacket over a tailored frock, with the test tubes and the strong odor of a chemical laboratory as a background, she impressed the writer as representative of all the young women of today who have successfully entered what was once man's domain.

An Uncrowded Field

Women do not find much opportunity in industrial research in chemistry, Miss Nightingale believes, and for the most part the work is not as desirable as research in applied chemistry or teaching in educational institutions. Perhaps one reason for the lack of opportunity in the industrial field is that most large commercial plants train their chemists in their own laboratories and too often women have left them to marry just when they were becoming valuable, thus introducing a discrimination against the sex.

Not many girls specialize in chemistry, Miss Nightingale has found from her experience in teaching it, and consequently this field, unlike so many that women have entered, is not overcrowded. At the University of Missouri only 5 to 10 per cent of the students majoring in chemistry are women, although a larger number than this take courses in it as requirements in home economics, physical education, or for the freshman science requirement. In this year's graduating class only six girls, or less than 2 per cent of the women graduates, are chemistry majors.

Equaled Expectations

Miss Nightingale's own interest in chemistry was first aroused when as a little girl in the fourth grade a friend took her to visit a chemical laboratory at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins. She was fascinated by the intricate apparatus, the pungent odors, and the experiments the friends performed for her. But her desire to study this intriguing thing had to be postponed till her college days, because the small high school she attended had no chemistry department. In her freshman chemistry course, taken at the University of Missouri under Dr. Herman Schlundt, head of the department, she found chemistry as fascinating as she had dreamed it would be. And she has studied it ever since, although she originally had no intention of becoming a teacher of the subject.

Miss Nightingale has found that the woman who wishes to become a teacher of chemistry is likely to be confronted with prejudices against women in science, and will find that the main obstacle to obtaining a position is this heritage of pre-equality days. Heads of departments in state universities and other large educational institutions are often not personally prejudiced, but may feel that they cannot afford to engage women science teachers because of this out-of-date idea, which is surprisingly widespread even among college students, that women do not belong in the field of natural science. The woman who does go on with chemistry to a doctor's degree with a view to teaching finds her field limited mainly to the smaller coeducational colleges, or the larger women's colleges, or to an instructorship in a state educational institution. Sometimes she does not rise above the rank of instructor in a large university, and rarely are there more than one or two women on the faculties of these science departments.

Her Own Experience

Miss Nightingale's own experience is that the feeling against women in scientific work is not always within the department. Most university departmental heads who are reluctant to give appointments to women admit that they make as good teachers as do men, that their research is as well done and that they are as satisfactory in every way, but they seem to feel that too many women in the department will not be desirable.

Miss Nightingale received her A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of Missouri in 1922 and the following year. Her Ph.D. degree was taken in 1928 at the University of Chicago, where her graduate work was done under the direction of Dr. Julius Stieglitz. She has been connected with the University of Missouri department of chemistry since 1923 except for the two years at Chicago, where she held a fellowship while working for her degree. She has published, in collaboration with R. T. Dufford of the University of Missouri department of physics, and Prof. Sidney Calvert of the chemistry department, a number of articles which have appeared in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, of which she is a member. During her undergraduate days, Miss Nightingale's excellent work was recognized by election to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, as well as several other honorary organizations.

Miss Nightingale—she prefers that to "doctor"—is quiet and unassuming, almost retiring, but nevertheless she is impressive because of her quiet force, the indefinable sense of reliability which her personality conveys.

A Library on the French Riviera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Juan les Pins, France

THERE is a considerable English and American colony on the Riviera, augmented by a great many American visitors in the summer, and Mrs. Dorothy Jameson, an Englishwoman, is among the increasing number of her countrywomen who are trying to meet the needs of visitors to the district. Her idea has been to start a library in Juan les Pins to supply books of a high standard.

"I am very fond of books," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and in various places in France I have found that not only the standard of books in libraries is low but that the books are very much out of date. I came out here in 1928 with the intention of opening a library in my own villa. I had been at it only about six months when the Trident Club started and I moved my collection into a shop next door to it. I was told when I began that if I refused to keep books of an inferior stamp I would not get customers. My reply was that if I refused to accept a lower standard I could create a higher one."

As soon as Mrs. Jameson opened the door of her little shop, a customer walked in. And ever since, book borrowers have continued to walk in, attracted not only by the class of books kept, but by the attention given to individual requirements.

Defers Unwillingly to Popular Taste

"I commenced," Mrs. Jameson confessed, "by being limited to books that I liked myself, but I found that I had to meet the popular taste of a certain section, so the books that I do not want to buy I get from a well-known London store. I put in a few books of my own, about 100 at the beginning, and have now bought approximately 900. It sounds small, but it is so for the reason that I do not want to have any books simply because they are recent publications. I want real books, not printed words, and I try not to have anything that I do not think is going to last for at least three years. I keep a few French books with a view eventually to making it an international library. Most of the books are novels but I also find that people like biographies immensely."

Mrs. Jameson is eager to acknowledge the help that Mrs. Alice Woods gave her in starting, also Mr. Douglas Goldring, who had a flat in Juan les Pins at the time. Miss Ethel Mannin is another literary friend whose portrait is hung in the shop, where also is a set of her books, autographed.

One customer who had expressed disapproval of Mrs. Jameson's terms returned to tell her, "I beat you down in your subscription, but your books are three times as good as those in many libraries and I wish to give you a double subscription!"

The usual deposit is not asked for, people being merely requested to give their home address, and Mrs. Jameson finds that her confidence is practically always justified.

No Post Cards!

Questioned as to whether she did not have to work very hard, the reply was: "I do a tremendous lot of reading, but that is not work. I study all the American and English Reviews that I can get hold of, and I read several times the reviews of each book that I think of getting, before I buy it. As a rule, if I get a book on request I am not pleased with it."

The library is just beginning to pay for itself, and Mrs. Jameson has no doubt that eventually it will be a profitable concern. She does not carry a stock of books for sale as it is difficult to gauge the public's needs, but she gets books on order.

Mrs. Jameson steadily refuses to spoil what she calls the artistic side of her library by selling post cards. She wants to have an entirely book atmosphere in her shop.

Recently a branch of activity has been started called "Country Cousins," for giving to visitors information, often badly needed, as to where to stop, how to find houses, governesses and so forth, and to supply various other needs.

OPPORTUNITY
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BENNETT NAMES DELEGATION FOR LONDON MEETING

Says Every Effort Will Be Made to Better Wheat Growers' Condition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Immediately preceding prorogation of Parliament on Sept. 22, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced names of the delegation and their technical advisors who are to accompany him to the Imperial Conference at London, as follows:

Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice; H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General; H. M. Tory, president National Research Council; John E. Reade, Department External Affairs; R. H. Coats, chief statistician; William Gilchrist assistant statistician; Lieut.-Col W. Arthur Steel of the Royal Canadian Signallers; Gen. A. D. McNaughton.

For the purpose of studying grain conditions in England and on the Continent he will have A. J. McHall, manager of the Wheat Pool; Dr. McGibbon of the Dominion Grain Commission; W. W. Swanson of Saskatchewan University, and John I. MacFarlane of Calgary.

In this connection Mr. Bennett said that the fall of wheat prices was so great as to evolve serious results, and whatever the real cause, every effort would be made to insure better prices for growers in Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, said that while he might differ with the Prime Minister over some of the methods proposed, he was at one with him and his colleagues in their aim.

Robert Gardiner spoke for the Alberta farmers in similar vein. Mr. Bennett, thanking them for their good will, assured the House "that to the extent of our ability we will endeavor to interpret the genius, the hopes, the aspirations and the ambitions of the Canadian people among those with whom we may do business."

In the closing speech from the throne Viscount Willingdon, the Governor-General, said briefly:

"I thank you for the prompt consideration which you have given to the measures submitted to you and which are deemed necessary for the relief of unemployment in the Dominion. It is my fervent hope and confident belief that these measures will prove effective in accomplishing the purposes for which they have been enacted."

CHURCH ASKED TO AID CAPE BRETON MINERS

TRURO, N. S. (AP)—Thomas W. Martin, eastern representative of the Federal Department of Labor, after an investigation of unemployment conditions among mine workers at Sydney Mines, said he had found whole families existing on one loaf of bread as a day's food supply. He said he found a miner with only half a turnip for sustenance.

Martin said conditions in Cape Breton were much worse than he had expected to find them, and suggested that the churches in this city make efforts to give aid to the coal miners. He said that 250 miners marched to the Town Hall at Sydney Mines Saturday and pleaded for assistance for their families, and Mayor Dwyer told them he hoped the Federal and Provincial Governments would offer relief.

GANG SITUATION IN CHICAGO SAID TO BE HOPEFUL

United States Attorney Sees Progress Being Made to Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago gang situation is showing the most hopeful signs it has yet of betterment, according to George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney. As he sees it, Chicago is at last making some progress toward dealing with the organized underworld.

Enlistment of the business forces through the Chicago Association of Commerce, coöperation of state and federal agencies and shutting off of much of the gang revenue are factors working against the gangsters which the district attorney named as important.

Among business leaders and newspapers, he observed, there is a stronger feeling that the gangs must be dealt with regardless of the prohibition law. That is to say, it is no longer being regarded as sufficient to blame gang crime to prohibition and do nothing. Sentiment is advancing, the United States attorney said, for enforcement of the prohibition law against the gangs. That led him to his long stressed argument, that the way to break up Chicago's gangs is by cutting off their profits.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that this process has now bitten in deeper than at any time before. Closing of the dog tracks has cut off a large volume of gambling income. Earnings from beer running have been reduced, as operation of speakeasies has in spots become more difficult.

However, a new development which appears likely to have an unfavorable reaction on the gang problem is pointed out by Dr. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Association and chairman of the Political Action Commission of the Chicago Church Federation. This is the proposal for repeal of the state prohibition law, which is to be voted on in November at the instance of wet Chicago politicians.

"The carrying of this proposal in the referendum, which is a sharp trick of the wets," said Dr. Yarrow, "would have a bad effect on state enforcement and play directly into the hands of the gangsters, who are able to carry on their liquor trade only because of failure of various officials to back up the law. The Chicago police and some of the courts have frequently ignored the state prohibition law. If the vote goes against it, they will be still more likely to do so.

"The trouble here is largely that there has been no really sincere attempt to enforce the law. Gangsters have been allowed to carry on the liquor business and other lawless enterprises, and consequently have gotten the upper hand.

"Now if it should happen that the referendum on repeal of the state prohibition act, which is merely advisory, should be construed by the Legislature this winter as mandatory, and the law should be wiped out, then prohibition enforcement in Chicago would be given a tremendous blow. The gangs would be encouraged and officials all over the State would be discouraged. The liquor traffic which provides the gangs with much of their revenue would be made much easier to carry on and might be enlarged."

Phi Beta to Mark 100 Years at Brown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The one hundredth anniversary celebration of Rhode Island Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, to be held at Brown University Sept. 27, will bring together delegates from 47 colleges and universities in all parts of the United States, according to a statement made public Sept. 23 by Prof. William T. Hastings, secretary of the chapter.

The delegates represent most of the New England colleges and institutions as far west as the University of Oregon and the University of Colorado and as far south as Tulane University, at New Orleans. Two college presidents, Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley and F. W. Boatwright of the University of Richmond, are included.

The celebration will have as its principal speaker Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States, who will give a historical address in Sayles Hall at 4 o'clock. Justice Hughes will be the guest of Theodore Francis Green of the Brown Corporation during his stay in the city. He is a graduate of Brown in the class of 1881.

TRAFFIC CIRCLE PLAN PROPOSED BY CURLEY

A traffic circle as a means of relieving congestion at Audubon Road, Brookline Avenue and Boylston Street has been proposed by Mayor Curley. He instructed the street commission, it was announced Sept. 22, to consider methods of converting the unused land where the gatehouse controlling the waters of Muddy River stands into a traffic circle.

Immediate installation of automatic traffic lights on Massachusetts Avenue between Beacon and Tremont Streets and at a number of other corners, at a total estimated cost of $100,000, was also approved by Mayor Curley.

JAPANESE ON TOUR VISIT BOSTON PLANTS

The group of 16 Japanese industrialists who are making a tour of American industries under the auspices of the Taylor Society, an international organization to promote the science and art of management, were the guests of the Japan Society of Boston at a dinner in the Union Club Sept. 22.

Since Friday the industrialists from Japan have been visiting the plants of leading manufacturers of Greater Boston. A tour of inspection of the General Electric Company's branch at Lynn, Mass., and the plant of W. E. Shrafft & Sons in Charlestown preceded the dinner, at which Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Henry P. Kendall, president of the Taylor Society, and other distinguished guests were present.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses, "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

Dramatic Sketches and Music

A. A. Milne's "The Romantic Age" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners in business on New York's Third Avenue. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Premiere of "Sandy" and "Lil" (Eskimo Pie—CBS). Front cover characters of Liberty Magazine introduced by Leslie Thrasher, their creator. 7:45.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). Adventurous young Americans on the trail of a secret criminal society. 8.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). Jimmy Bolton, British secret service agent, in the guise of a mendicant, tells about India, to the accompaniment of characteristic music. 8.

"The Major's Commission" (Bay State—CBS). A British soldier and a priceless diamond. Forty Fathom Trawlers period. 8:30.

"Paganini" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). An incident in the great Italian violinist's life created by his almost legendary ability. 9.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS—T). Ballad and classical hour by soloists and salon orchestra. 4.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Operetta, talking picture, popular ballads, by feminine soloists, male quartet and orchestra. 6.

Tandy MacKenzie, tenor; Mobiloil Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Familiar classics, "Liebestraum" and "Celeste Aida" aria by soloist. 8:30.

Foresters male quartet; orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Several versions of sentiment represented. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet — WEAF — T). Opera, musical comedy, talking picture review, several in the Spanish and Irish moods. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra; Hayton and Schutt, piano duo, male chorus; (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. 9:30. Betty Kelly, soprano; Coquettes, feminine trio; Glee Club; piano duo; orchestra (NBC Pacific). 9:30.

"The Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Light classical and popular concert hour by vocal and instrumental soloists and orchestra. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Footnotes" (CBS—T). Nat Brusiloff and his orchestra. 5.

Peter van Steeden's orchestra (WJZ—T). 6, 6:35.

Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS—T). 6:15, 6:45.

"Five Radio Luminaries" (WEAF Chain). Welcome Lewis, Andy Sannella, Breen and De Rose and Sam Herman. 7:15.

"Dic-a-Doo Entertainers" (Patent Cereal—WJZ Chain). Piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet; Sax Smith and his Cavaliers. 7:45.

Yeast Foamers Orchestra; male quartet (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Chicago program.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). Mr. Rice will probably have something to say about the National Amateurs at Haverford. 10:30.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 12.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra; Phil Spitalny's Music; Governor Clinton Orchestra (WEAF Chain). New York hotel music. 11, 11:30, 12.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Orchestra and movie celebrities directly from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). From largest hotel in Dominion of Canada at Toronto. 12.

Kay Kayser's Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Final network hour. 12.

Talks

"When Good King Arthur Ruled the Land" (Bookhouse—CBS). "My Bookhouse Story Man" period for children. 5:30.

"A Cartoonist Looks at Life" (CBS—T). Percy L. Crosby, cartoonist of "Skippy." In Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes by well-known magazine editor. 6:30.

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Floyd Gibbons. 6:45, 11:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart — WEAF—T). What the individual may learn from the investing policies of great companies, is the subject of the "Old Counsellor's" talk. Familiar music. 9.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11:15.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Most familiar, "Prelude-Deluge," Gold and Silver Waltz." Closing with Rosse's incidental music to the "Merchant of Venice." 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Vocal Ensembles

"Interlude" (Kirkman—WEAF Chain). Armchair Quartet, male voices; Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; Keith McLeod, pianist.

Breen and De Rose (WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes, voice, piano and uke. 5:15.

Columbia Male Trio; Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS—T). 5:45.

"Fast Freight" (General Mills—CBS—T). Wheaties Quartet, Gold Medal Organist. 9.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

Golf

Review of National Amateur Golf Championship (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes daily summary of play by O. B. Keeler, from clubhouse of Merion Golf Club, Haverford, Pa. 7.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 WEEI organist. Del Castillo.
7:00 New England Milk Program.
7:30 NBC; Soconyland Sketch: Benedict Arnold's Treason." Part II.
8:00 Slayton Learoyd Investment Hour; Helen Barr, soloist; orchestra direction of Dok Eisenbourg.
8:30 Gentle's Homlykers: Sketch; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Program: Orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Jack Parker, tenor; vocal trio; singing violins; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; Salon orchestra; soprano soloist.
10:15 Bud Peters and Jack Francis.
10:30 NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum Program: RKO Theater of the Air; orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Tirrell Ensemble.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; Plymouth Contest.
5:55 Roadman; time; weather; temperature.
6:05 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Harold Sanford.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Sentinels.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Uncle Willard."
8:00 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
8:30 Pioneers: vocal group.
9:00 NBC, Tek Music: Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Bonnie Laddies": male trio.
9:45 "South Sea Islanders": Hawaiian group.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Baking Industry: talk; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo": burlesque skit on radio.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandies: orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 "The Question Box": orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7:00 "Forget-me-not": recorded program.
7:30 The Clercoalers: "Hum and Strum," vocal duo; saxophonists; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Premier Salad Dressers: Charles Premmac, tenor; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; "Pete" and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Concert, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Graybar "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse; orchestra; soloists; Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus; Jerry Madison.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Johnnie Keefe and Bennie McLaughlin, vocal duo.
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views and News."
7:00 Dinner music, Copley-Plaza Hotel.
7:30 Dance music, Westminster Roof Garden; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio"
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington.

HOW OLD is your Radio?
Have your dealer TEST your tubes and replace worn-out ones with new
Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Theaters

"Miss Gulliver's Travels"

Plymouth Theater, Boston—George Ford presents "Miss Gulliver's Travels," a romantic comedy of 1811 in three acts, by George Ford and Ethel Taylor. Staged by Benrimo. Week beginning Sept. 22, 1930. The cast:

Barney Gulliver.....Harry Ratcliffe
Sidney Spoonbill.....Ignacio Martinetti
Lem Pink.....William Podmore
Rowley Ruggles.....Jefferson Lloyd
Lilly Dale.....Olive May
Hermione Dracey.....Virginia Howell
Kendle Dracey.....St. Clair Bayfield
Judy Gulliver.....Helen Ford
Peter Dracey.....Vernon Rich
Sir John Bedford.....Fuller Mellish
Alfred Clayton Lank.....Eugene Weber
Norman Guffy.....James W. Mullen
Scipio Johnson.....Sam Davis
John Crump.....Nace Bonville
Senator Breckenridge.....G. Albert Smith
Corialanus.....Frank Alexander

A comedy of 1811 in more senses than one. It would not be difficult to persuade us that it was not only set, but written, in the period of 119 years ago. The plot, the lines, the stage business, the humor, the romance, are all as naïve as we are led to believe that period was.

The play has to do with a company of troupers gypsying their way from Albany to Louisville, where they expect to find a wealthy backer to recoup their fortunes. There is a pretty colleen, daughter of the manager, who had won her mother from an aristocratic English family. The girl is in love with the nephew of the inflated leading man and woman of the troupe. In consideration of a payment that will save her father from disgrace, the girl goes back to England with her grandfather, Sir John. Eventually the troupe achieves success in Washington and all ends happily.

All very pretty, very innocent and very unreal. Just why the whole matter should be brought up at this time mystifies us. But we are no less perplexed by the amiability of the first night audience. It's really touching, the readiness of people to be amused.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage and Film Notes

Continuing plays include Jane Cowl's novel and swift-paced production of "Twelfth Night," in its final week at the Wilbur; John Drinkwater's delightful comedy of English country life, "Bird in Hand," in its fourth week at the Majestic; "Sweet Adeline," the charming musical comedy of the nineties, in its second week at the Colonial; "Princess Charming," romantic operetta notable for its dances and choruses, in its second week at the Shubert, and "Shooting Shadows," Mr. Clive's latest mystery play at the Copley.

Next Monday, Miss Cowl will put aside "Twelfth Night" in favor of a new play entitled "When Hell Froze," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, which is scheduled for one week only.

On Oct. 6, the Professional Players open their subscription season at the Plymouth with the fantastic piece called "Death Takes a Holiday," in which Philip Merivale has the leading part.

On the same evening, Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," with Lillian Gish, late of the films, in the cast, will come to the Wilbur.

"Old English," with George Arliss's superb portrait of John Galsworthy's Sylvanus Heythorp successfully transposed to the sound film, is the current feature attraction at the Metropolitan. On Thursday it will be succeeded by the talkie version of the war spy play, "Three Faces East," with Eric von Stroheim.

The talking version of Rex Beach's "The Spoilers," with Gary Cooper, is on view at the Olympia and Uptown.

Mayor of Boston, England, Ends Visit

Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., left Boston, Mass., at 10 a. m. on Sept. 23 for New York, accompanied by two of his party, Jabez Holland Mountain, Councilman, and George E. Robinson, a publisher of Lincolnshire. He intends to call on Mayor Walker in New York, and then go on to Washington, where he will be received by President Hoover, returning to New York to sail Friday for Liverpool.

Although this brings to an end the official visit of the delegation from England, which was in connection with Boston week of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Celebration, it apparently is but the beginning of a close friendship between the Old and New World cities. Mayor Curley has announced his intention of visiting Boston, Eng., in the course of his five weeks' trip, which is expected to start about Oct. 18.

Mayor Salter concluded his visit here with a call at City Hall, where he bade a formal farewell to the city of Boston, and expressed his appreciation to Mayor Curley, assuring him that "we will all take back with us the fondest memories of a memorable visit."

MOTHER AND GIRL STUDENTS TOGETHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—A 14-year-old girl and her mother have entered Northwestern University together as students. The mother, Mrs. Nettie Seeley, enrolled as a senior in the School of Education, and her daughter, Betty Clark Seeley, as a freshman in the School of Speech.

When Betty Clark was very small, she went to school as a "listener" with her mother, who then taught in a rural school. When she was ready to enter as a regular pupil, it was discovered she had listened so well that she was started in the third grade. Skipping another grade she entered high school when she was 11.

Mrs. Seeley has taught art in the public schools of Cleveland and Detroit and expects to resume teaching after obtaining her degree in education. She is working in a department store here to send her daughter and herself through the university.

GEN. MENOCAL MAY SEEK NEW RULE IN CUBA

Former President Hints He Will Try to Displace Gen. Machado

HAVANA (AP)—Published statements of Gen. Mario Menocal, who was Cuba's President for two terms between 1913 and 1921, were taken Sept. 23 to indicate that he may seek the presidency again in succession to Gen. Gerardo Machado.

General Menocal expressed himself as "decidedly opposed to the governmental policies of General Machado," and as considering that the "present political crisis is imminently dangerous to the stability and sovereignty of the Republic."

He said he foresaw revolution and American intervention unless the congressional elections scheduled for Nov. 1 are called off.

The Government declined to comment on the statement made in Washington by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, that a condition of political unrest exists in Cuba, warranting the exercise of American influence to prevent grave disorders in this Republic.

The Nationalists Union, which has been fighting to postpone the November elections in order to have time to organize into a recognized political group, called a meeting of its chieftains and issued the following statement:

"The sensational statements of Senator Walsh are in our opinion a final and decisive synthesis of the political and economic situation through which the Republic of Cuba is passing at present under General Machado's Government.

"The lack of guarantee to life and property here have brought the Cuban people to a state of desperation. The systematic persecutions of the commanding régime to all opposition, patriotic or political, glaringly shows the despotism and tyranny predominating here. The Cuban situation is equal to or worse than that which existed in Peru.

"Notwithstanding this, the de facto Government, cause of all these ills, boasts of the support of the United States. This is inconceivable to those who think that, apart from reasons of humanity and civilization, the great neighbor republic, by its international duties, must not lend its support to governments other than those capable of protecting the liberty and property of the Cuban people.

"It can be added that the elections of Nov. 1, if they are held, will be directly opposed to law inasmuch as the Crowder code has virtually been suppressed and the electoral census scandalously falsified.

"It is evident that the deplorable economic situation prevailing here, producing the sorriest kind of poverty, is a result of the Government's maladministration and lack of foresight to provide measures which might alleviate general depression.

"The first step to take is to solve the political situation which stirs the country and is gradually leading it to a state of chaos. Then measures must be adopted to reorganize public finances and reëstablish confidence in economic affairs."

Independent 'Gas' Stations Gaining

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With the public having indicated an unmistakable preference for the independent gasoline service station, petroleum producers can not afford to ignore that preference, Norman M. Day of Los Angeles, vice-president of the Pennzoil Company of California, declared in addressing the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association here on Sept. 19.

"The growth of the independent super-service gasoline station shows plainly that the public has decided its automotive supply dealer belongs in the same general class as its grocer, druggist and other retail merchants," he said.

"There is always a place in any line of business for the independent dealer. He endears himself to the public by giving the public what it wants. In the oil business, this is particularly true.

"The controlled station plan is a costly substitute for good merchandising. It costs the marketer longer discounts than he has to give the strictly independent dealer. Yet he does not better his own position, because, while he is shutting his competitors out of his particular controlled station, they, in turn, are barring his products from stations they control in the same way. From the standpoint of outlets, he winds up where he started and makes less profit."

62 New Lighthouses Proposed for Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba will spend $1,000,000 for the betterment and expansion of maritime navigation markings along the north and south coasts of the island, if the plans just announced by Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works, can be put into effect.

The plan calls for the construction of 62 new lighthouses and 84 buoys, as well as the repair of those now in use. The lighthouses will be operated automatically and with electricity, thus eliminating the necessity of the lighthouse watchman. Minimum visibility of the lighthouses is to be 25 miles.

The 84 floating electric buoys are to be installed at the entrance of each port on the north and south coasts and will be placed on both sides of the channels marking the entrance of all ports and harbors of the island.

LIPTON PRIZE FUND PASSES $1000 MARK

NEW YORK (AP)—Contributions to a consolation prize for Sir Thomas Lipton, whose fifth attempt to win the America's Cup ended in the same failure that marked his earlier attempts, passed $1000 on Sept. 22.

A hundred additional letters received by Baron Collier, secretary of the fund, contained contributions ranging from 5 cents to $2. Many of the letters were from women, and in almost all of them the aged yachtsman was referred to as the world's best loser or the world's best sportsman or the gamest man in the world.

One of the latest contributions was from A. P. Meade of New York, whose father sailed on the yacht America when it won a race in England many years ago and started the international races.

Commander Booth Lauds Prohibition

NEW YORK—Commander Evangeline Booth, in an interview on prohibition in the Christian Herald said, in her opinion, the whole of the United States has been benefited by the Volstead Law.

"I've had a chance," she says, "to observe the situation at first hand, both before and after the Eighteenth Amendment came into effect. And I am convinced as a result of that observation that there is no part of the United States that has not been improved by the prohibition law."

Commander Booth takes the most difficult street of the wettest city in the United States as an example to prove her statements.

Before prohibition, on New York's Bowery, the Salvation Army would collect, often, 1200 or 1300 men and women in one night who were too drunk to care for themselves. Now they average no more than seven a night. Quite a drop—from 1300 a night to 7! In the Salvation Army Memorial Home they house 4800 men each week, and average not more than one drunken case in 1000.

In 1918, there were eight saloons to the block on the Bowery—over a hundred in all. Now there are four speakeasies. "Drinking has dropped 60 per cent," the Commander says. "We know it! Our men are walking the Bowery day and night, 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year. We know!

"Of course there is still work to do; of course there is still poverty in America; of course there still are deplorable conditions. But compared with the old days, why—it's like comparing night and day."

Argentine Minister to Return to U. S.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Don Manuel E. Malbran, Argentine Minister to the United States in 1928, will be returned to that post by the new Government, it has been learned here.

The appointment, the first diplomatic one made by the new Argentine Administration, indicates that it is eager to resume close and friendly contacts with the United States. The Embassy here has announced that the choice of Dr. Malbran has been approved by the State Department.

Dr. Malbran withdrew from his post here embarrassed by former President Irigoyen's attitude toward President-elect Hoover when he was planning his Latin-American tour. Argentina was the last nation to extend an invitation to Mr. Hoover, sending it when the President-elect was nearly ready to leave, notwithstanding numerous cables from the Embassy here. When Dr. Malbran returned to Buenos Aires, President Irigoyen refused to see him and discharged him from the diplomatic service without explaining the reason, it is understood, and the post has remained vacant ever since.

Dr. Malbran began his diplomatic career as secretary of the Argentine Embassy here. Since then he has served for many years in Venezuela, Mexico, Chile and in this country.

Woodcock Finds Little Drinking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, on his return from an inspection trip of New England enforcement agencies, expressed himself as impressed with the efficiency of federal officers in that section and the coöperation that local officials are giving.

While Maine and New Hampshire have long been dry states, Connecticut, which never ratified the prohibition amendment, has a state law and is enforcing it, Colonel Woodcock declared. New England breweries are well under control, he found. On his trip, the director visited Boston, Portland, Me., Auburn, Me., Concord, N. H., Rutland, Vt., Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

Among the thousands of people on Boston Common during the recent Tercentenary parade celebration, Colonel Woodcock said, he saw no one intoxicated. He has seen only one drunken man thus far on his inspection trips, which have covered Ohio and Michigan in addition to New England. "Of course, I am not a detective out looking for them. They may have been there," he added.

NEW ECONOMIC YEAR DECREED IN RUSSIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — The economic year which since the revolution began on Oct. 1, it is now decreed shall begin on Jan. 1. The Government's decree states that the difficult years following the civil war, when farming was carried on on an individualistic basis made it necessary for the economic year to begin in October for the purpose of calculating the harvest. The increased number of state and collective farms which work according to plan, the success of industrialization strengthen the possibilities of planning and enable the Government to calculate in a large degree the harvest of the following year.

The reconstruction throughout the country demands that the results of the building season, ending in the early winter should be included in the year's plan. The decree says that October, November and December must not be considered a period completing this year's non-fulfilled plans and orders a special plan for these months.

BRITISH SHIP LEAVES NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The British gunboat Heliotrope, which was assigned here during the America's Cup races, left Sept. 22 for Halifax, N. S., in command of Capt. E. R. Corson.

Illinois Dry to Run Her Own Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, indepedent dry candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, will manage her own campaign, she announced from Chicago headquarters opened Sept. 22.

Mrs. O'Neill, who is running against Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican nominee, and James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate, said she expected to build up her own organization possibly on the basis of dollar contributions.

"I have no war chest," she said, "but I believe the people of the State are so aroused on the issues that they will come forward with sufficient support to finance my campaign.

"My friends have suggested the raising of a fund of $10,000 in dollar bills from 10,000 people. I believe that thousands of dollars from thousands of people are better than the same amount from one person."

Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, president of the Illinois Women's Democratic Prohibition Enforcement League, announced her support of Mrs. O'Neill in a statement issued from the independent headquarters.

"The independent campaign," she said, "is issuing a call to every citizen in the State to come to the defense of prohibition and honest government by supporting Mrs. O'Neill."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings, everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOENLA CO., Dept. S-13, Pitchburg, Mass.

ATTORNEYS

JAMES J. BULGER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
519 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated. Procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
10 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1908. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL home, four miles from Tampa; 900-foot frontage on Palm River; grounds set with over 50 trees—palms, pines; house built of finest materials and by labor; Westinghouse electric plant on premises; pure well, flowing 40 gallons a minute, supplying private swimming pool; SELLING FOR BUSINESS REASONS practically one-third cost. Please address L. McNAIR, 3403 Highland, Kansas City, Missouri.

RANCHO SANTA FE estate; sale or rent; 6 bedrooms, 5 baths; 2-car garage; tennis, golf, swimming, riding. Address MISS P. L. NEFF, Box 41, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SALESMEN WANTED

BOXED CHRISTMAS CARDS—Genuine steel engraved, 20 different artistic designs; matched lined envelopes; exclusive patterns; sells $1.00, costs you 50c, 100% profit. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM-3, 297 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
Sideline—sell Hotelco Rug shampoo to hotels where you stop; repeats; scores of N. Y. C. hotels using our product more than a decade; large commissions. JAMES B. McCOMB, 223 East 78th Street, N. Y. C.

INVENTOR—PATENTEE—MANUFACTURER

TO LET—FURNISHED

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Furnished rooms and kitchenettes on U. S. Highway 40; special rates; tourists welcome. 1500 Linwood Blvd. Telephone Linwood 8170.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN

USE your spare time profitably introducing exquisite men's and women's Irish and French linen autographed and monogrammed handkerchiefs direct to consumers; commissions paid daily; no deliveries; write for sample outfit offer. Box B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Near Christian Science church—Six outside rooms, steam heat, rent $55. Tel. Belmont 1629-W.

BROOKLINE

ENTICING 6-room ground-floor apartment, 196 St. Paul Street, 2 minutes from Beacon Street; refrigeration; American adult family only. Tel. Aspinwall 3431, call Suite 2.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

NE

Local Classified

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5800

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
Vicinity Columbia University
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Near street car line, 2 double rooms with twin Simmons beds; one room with double bed. 47 Eliot Street.

N. Y. C., 590 West 172nd—Beautifully newly decorated, adjoining bath, shower, elevator, large closet; business people; references. Billings 9484.

N. Y. C., 517 W. 113th St., Apt. 54, Near Columbia University—Light, comfortably furnished bedroom adjoining bath in private apartment.

N. Y. C., 417 W. 118th—Quiet, attractive rooms, nicely furnished; University neighborhood; excellent daily maid service; reasonable. Apt. 2J

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; 3 baths, kitchen; unsurpassed location; business people; $10. Lexington 10214 afternoons.

N. Y. C., 316 West 95th (31)—Room, desirable home, running water, shower, bright, airy; convenient to bus, subway, church.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Furnished room for rent near New Haven station; homey atmosphere. Tel. Pelham 1009.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman would like to share apartment West Side. Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS woman wishes sunny outside room and breakfast in Back Bay district. Box G-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Home, private family, by young man with car going daily to Boston for business. E-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHAUFFEUR and housekeeper, or traveling companions; last six winters in Florida; will go anywhere with small family wanting to travel who need loving service; excellent references. E-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED furnishings goods salesman would like to locate with reliable firm. Box C-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MARRIED man, 27, machinist, desires position mechanical or otherwise where conscientious service will be appreciated. G-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANIST desires Protestant church position in or around Boston. E-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced, sales promotion or manufacturer's representative, wishes position, preferably New York. Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

STEWARD—Experienced cook for bachelor apartment or club; best references. Box J-19 The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG married man, experienced along various lines, well educated, artistic, eager and trustworthy, desires position with firm of interior decorators, or like concern. With possibilities of advancement, in Montreal, Boston or Portland, Me. Lock Box 13, Limerick, Me.

YOUNG MAN, librarian, A.B., B.S., life teaching certificate, wishes to tutor for the advantages of travel. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER working, responsible woman, small adult family or business couple; permanent position. Box H-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LITERATURE condensed and typed; singing taught youths and adults; dramatic groups coached. Box P-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE woman wishes part time work reading or caring for children. Write CODY, 260 West 21st St., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, proved ability, desires opportunity to be of service immediately. Box D-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills; home atmosphere; 10-acre estate; sports convenient; private library; reasonable rates.
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

NOTHING is high because it is in a high place; and nothing is low because it is in a low one.—DICKENS.

In Lighter Vein

Cautious Approach

A little girl whose father had carefully taught her never to talk to strangers, was sitting one day in her go-cart outside a store, waiting for her mother. A gentleman passing, stopped to speak to her.

After a bit she looked up at him doubtfully, and asked, "Are you a stranger?"

Passing Show

Wife of Diminutive Husband (to hefty waiter): "Will you see if there is a smaller waiter than yourself and send him along. My husband wants to make a complaint."

Indian Lore

"That is a statue of the famous Indian chieftain, Black Hawk."

"Hmmmm—he had a son Tommy, didn't he."

Time to Calcimine

A minister, in addressing his flock, began: "As I gaze about, I see before me a great many shining faces."

Just then 87 powder puffs came out. —*Painter and Decorator.*

Odds and Ends

At Last

A useful service was recently performed by a French submarine, which submerged and took its position under a disabled seaplane, then rose to the surface with the seaplane on its deck.

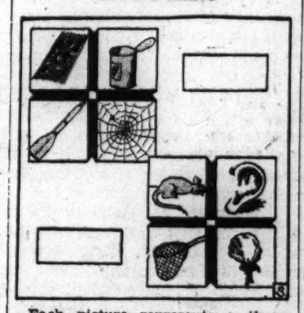
Power From Jordan

The River Jordan in Palestine is to be harnessed in the development of a comprehensive system of electrification.

Silk Preferred

A survey of wardrobe expenditures of college girls discloses the fact that cotton comprises only 4 per cent of their stocking budget.

Bird Puzzle



Each picture represents a three-letter word. The initial letters, properly arranged, will spell the names of two birds.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "What Proverb?"

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

A Word a Day

Fruition

This word comes to us from the Latin *fruitio*, "enjoyment," an extension of *frui*, "to enjoy." It gives us a picture of the fruitage of accomplishment, the inner satisfaction accompanying a deed well done, the pleasure derived from the possession or use of any good thing.

"Fruitage" and "fruition" spring from the same source, but the former may be applied to fruits collectively, the act of bearing fruit, or, in general, to the product or result of an action. The latter emphasizes the enjoyment which attaches to the fruitage.

Fru-i'-tion is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled froo-ish'-un in which *oo* is as in *food*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

"The fruition of his hopes gradually unfolded."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

London Opinion: "Avoid sleeping in the sun," warns a natural scientist. This is a subtle piece of propaganda for the "Take Your Holiday in England" campaign.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: You are not considered very important if each mail doesn't bring a questionnaire or two.

The Rescue

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Portland, Ore.

JOE HARTY, legless newsboy, who feeds pigeons as a sideline, is a silent hero.

Joe's strong arms enabled him to become an expert swimmer; last Sunday at a picnic he saved a boy from drowning.

Asked yesterday why he had not reported it, Harty said: "I sell papers—not write 'em."

The Children's Corner

Jim Crow, the Wireless Messenger

EARLY one October morning Jim Crow flew down to his favorite perch on a limb of the Big Chestnut Tree.

"Good morning, Friend Tree," he cawed.

"Good morning, Jim Crow," the Big Tree replied. "No one was ever more welcome. I am in need of a messenger, speedy, trusty, and wise. I will reward him well."

"We-ll," Jim Crow cawed softly, "I don't say this to boast, but,—well—no crow has ever outflown me in a race,—And as to wisdom—I fell from the nest when I was a baby crow and hurt my wing. Two little children found me and took me home. They helped mend my wing and taught me many wise things that other crows do not know. When I could fly again they let me fly away to my family. (They were kind children. I'd like to do them a good turn some day.) You have always given me a welcome here so now, if you need my wisdom and speed they are at your service.

"Good!" returned the Big Tree. I can tell you in a nutshell: Jack Frost is long overdue and my burrs will not open without his help, though the sun and the wind have done their best.

"Every morning the little children come with their little tin pails and look longingly up at my burrs. So I wish to send a messenger at once to the North Country to beg Jack Frost to come without delay.

"I'll undertake the mission, Sir," said Jim, saluting the Big Tree.

"I wish you goodspeed Friend Jim," called a little striped chipmunk, popping out his head from under a root of the Big Tree.

"Thanks, Stripey," Jim cawed, and poising on the topmost branch of the Big Tree he spread his wings, saying:

Caw! Caw! Away I fly.
A messenger of trust am I.
My coat is black, my wings are strong,
My gift is wisdom and not song.

and, with a flutter of farewell, he was away.

He paused for a drink at the edge of the creek. "It will save me time," he cawed to himself, dipping his bill thirstily.

"I supposed that you had all the time in the world, Friend Jim. What's your hurry?" spoke up a nimble young turtle, slipping to the end of the log near Jim Crow.

"Is that you, Tommy Turtle? Well, so I did have, yesterday, but today I'm a messenger of trust on a secret mission."

"What's the secret mission, Jim Crow, that can set you to work on anything but pulling corn?" called a young muskrat, swimming up to the log.

"That's a secret, Friend Musky. Ha! Ha! Caw! Caw!" and away he flew.

In a near-by corn field he stopped in the lea of a scarecrow for breakfast, and kind little Fanny Field Mouse gave him a luncheon of corn wrapped in soft corn husks for his journey. Rufus Robin flew with him for a time, but turned back when the air grew more keen.

As Jim Crow advanced farther north, he saw signs of Jack Frost's work on all sides, the leaves showing more and more the traces of his paint brush.

Even as the Crow flies, it was a long journey, but at last he was cheered by the sight of patches of snow and ice-bordered ponds, and a little later his keen eye spied a little house of ice. Circling this, he read the words, "J. Frost, Esq.," engraved on the ice over the door.

Thirsty and wing-weary he flew down and tapped with his bill on the ice-panelled door.

A bright-eyed little lady with icicles bordering her cap opened the door.

Her son Jack, she said, had gone farther north to do some work for the Eskimos, but was due home now, as her pond was about ready for another coat of ice.

Seeing that Jim Crow was worn out by his long flight, she offered him a bowl of ice-chips, but he told her all he needed was a sip of water.

Water in October is scarce in Jack-Frost Land, but at last Dame Frost found a few drops falling from icicles on the sunny side of the house.

Soon Jack Frost came sparkling in, his paint brush and box of colors under his wing, and they started on the return journey.

By midnight they reached the Big Chestnut Tree, and Jack Frost set to work at once, flitting from branch to branch and touching each branch with his icy fingers, for it is at night that he does his best work.

"Now for a good sleep," said Jim Crow, settling down on his favorite branch with a tired caw.

"Wake up, sluggard, or you'll miss the fun!" whispered a voice in his ear.

Jim opened his eyes. The sun was shining full in his face, and from all parts of the tree where the sun was shining, chestnuts were falling. He started to fly down.

"Wait!" whispered the Big Tree. "There come the Children."

Two little children with shining tin pails in their hands were coming along the path toward the Big Tree.

Suddenly there was a joyous shout.

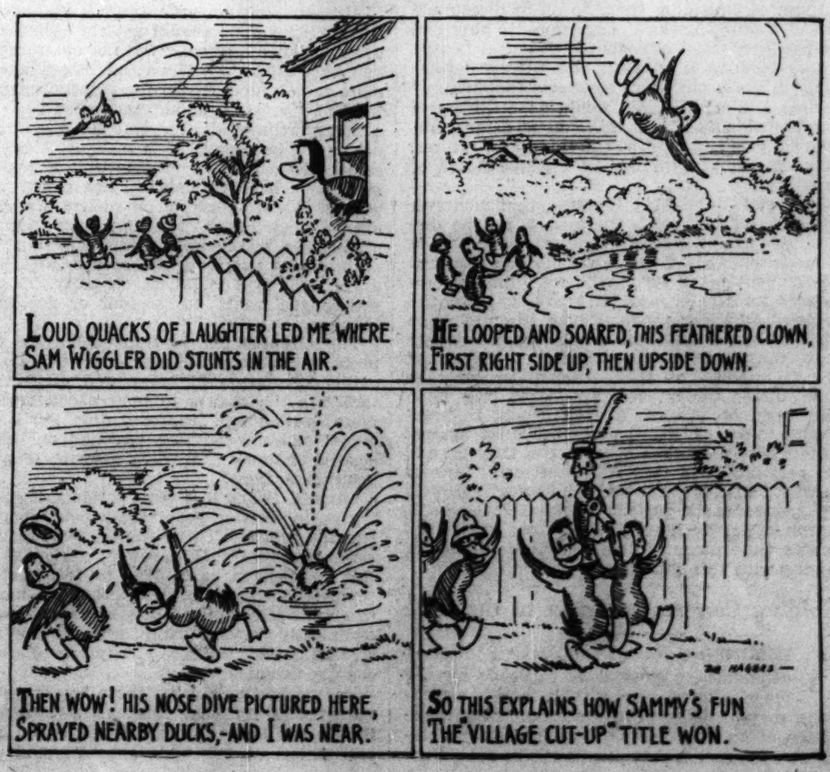
"The big green burrs are open! Jack Frost has been here!" cried Ernie.

"There are chestnuts on the ground!" shouted Fred Calvin. "Now I can send some to Ada-Jane." And with a rush, they fell joyously to work gathering the glossy brown nuts.

"Now as to your reward, Jim Crow," the Big Tree was beginning—

"That's all the reward I want!" Jim Crow interrupted, pointing to the happy children.

The Adventures of Waddles


LOUD QUACKS OF LAUGHTER LED ME WHERE SAM WIGGLER DID STUNTS IN THE AIR.
HE LOOPED AND SOARED, THIS FEATHERED CLOWN, FIRST RIGHT SIDE UP, THEN UPSIDE DOWN.
THEN WOW! HIS NOSE DIVE PICTURED HERE, SPRAYED NEARBY DUCKS,-AND I WAS NEAR.
SO THIS EXPLAINS HOW SAMMY'S FUN THE "VILLAGE CUT-UP" TITLE WON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Russia and American Wheat

WHETHER the Russian Soviet Government or the Chicago Board of Trade is going to suffer the more by the disclosures as to Russian "short" operations in the wheat market is yet to be determined. Probably neither will suffer much; the American farmer, who has seen the price of his wheat forced down by the speculative operations of a foreign government, is apt to be the principal sufferer.

Russian agents admit selling 5,000,000 bushels or more of grain for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade at prices far below anything which may be considered normal. It is obvious, as the Secretary of Agriculture says, that it would be impossible for Soviet Russia to deliver grain in Chicago at such prices over the American tariff of 42 cents a bushel. It is, therefore, charged that these operations were undertaken by agents of the Soviets for the purpose of artificially depressing wheat prices, and increasing destitution and unrest among the farmers of the United States. The Soviet propaganda thrives upon the adversity of the people among whom it is pressed. Anything which can extend poverty and hopelessness among the masses in any country contributes to the success of Bolshevist endeavors therein.

But while it is plausible to ascribe a sinister motive of this sort to the agents of Russia, it is proper to consider certain other factors in the problem. The Chicago Board of Trade does not discourage short sales. On the contrary it has vigorously fought against a very widespread adverse public sentiment, to maintain the right of its members to continue a form of trading which to many people seems to be gambling. Nor does it appear that Russia is alone in taking advantage of this opportunity. "Experts" are quoted as saying that it is not unusual for foreign countries to buy and sell heavily in Chicago, and that there is no way of telling whether the Russian trades were intended to depress the price of the farmer's grain, or to "hedge" against actual wheat grown in Russia.

The suggestion is made by these professional dealers on the Chicago board that Russia claims to have huge quantities of wheat available for export, and that, believing the price is sure to go down when that wheat reaches the market, the agents of that Government are attempting to make a profit by selling at something approaching present prices. It is further pointed out that it is seldom that foreigners or foreign countries deliver wheat in the United States. Responsible dealers assert that they would welcome orders for future delivery from Canada, Russia or any other government.

There appears, therefore, a measure of uncertainty as to whether Russia is doing for business purposes only what wheat speculators, individual or governmental, have long been encouraged to do by the Chicago Board of Trade, or whether it is astutely utilizing the facilities thus at hand for the purpose of spreading depression and discontent in American farming circles. Individuals contemplating the situation will form their own opinions largely according to their own prejudices. Senator Brookhart, for example, who has long been a foe to the Chicago Board of Trade, sees in the whole affair nothing but "one of the finest condemnations of the system of grain gambling." On the other hand, an official of the board of trade is quoted as saying that nothing in the rules of the exchange would prevent any country from doing what Russia has done.

These rules have long been under fire, and it is reported that, prior to the exposure of the Russian tactics, there had been conferences between Secretary Hyde and grain trade leaders with the purpose of amending them so as to discourage "bear" trading. Various suggestions to this end are proffered, most of them too technical for the non-speculative mind. One, however, "Make delivery of grain on future contracts compulsory," is clear and explicit, and would doubtless put a stop to incidents such as this Russian selling. But it would also end most of the trading in futures, which is not at all what the Chicago Board of Trade desires.

It is quite incredible, however, that whatever the rules of the board there shall not be discoverable in either the Government or the board of trade some power which will prevent a foreign government using its practically illimitable resources for the purpose of breaking down the price of American products. The Administration at Washington has been much engaged of late with consideration of methods of preventing the "dumping" of such Russian products as manganese, lumber, coal and wood pulp upon the American market. That it should be practicable to protect American industrialists against unfair governmental competition of this sort and impracticable to protect American farmers against similar activities, however shrewdly cloaked under the guise of legitimate business, is unthinkable. We have no doubt that the United States Government will prove itself capable of coping with this situation.

Holding Companies Again to the Fore

A FURTHER thrust at the device of holding companies, organized by railroads for the purpose of advancing their merger aspirations, may be detected in the recent recommendation of an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission that permission be denied the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway to acquire control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. One of the basic factors involved in the consideration of the case was the admitted fact that the Pittsburgh & West Virginia is, in turn, controlled by the Pennroad Corporation.

While this is not a final decision, it is, nevertheless, an indication of a trend. The examiner may be presumed to know the current attitude of the commission toward recognizing mergers in which holding companies are interested. A further adverse factor, it may also be noted, was the fact that it was another case of "the tail wagging the dog," in that a smaller line sougnt to acquire control of a larger one.

The two roads concerned are neither large in size nor well known to those unfamiliar with the intricate routes of freight movement. Yet, small as they are by comparison with the trunk lines, they form the nucleus of a potential system of definite importance, for by a small amount of new construction, to connect them with the Western Maryland, they would make possible a through trunk line railroad from Baltimore to various Lake Erie ports, capable of competing both in route-mileage and gradients with the recognized trunk lines in this territory.

The commission is not unaware of this potential traffic route, for it has given definite consideration itself to such a setup. But when a through route of this nature is created, it is obviously the intent of the commission that it be assembled by, and with, the approval and consent of that body, rather than by any financial maneuvers on the part of railroads or railroad-affiliated holding companies.

Kingly Duties, Then and Now

IN THE interesting "Exposition de Souvenirs et de Documents Historiques et Parlementaires" which is part of the celebration of the centenary of Belgian independence, there is nothing relating to the reign of King Albert, which began in 1909. Doubtless the main reason for this exclusion was a reluctance to exhibit materials which belong to contemporary history.

Perhaps, however, another reason which actuated those responsible for the exposition was an unwillingness to present a contrast between the reign of Albert and the reigns of his predecessors. The year 1909 marked the approaching end of a definite era of European history. The signs of the change were apparent before the war, but by 1918 every king left in Europe found himself deprived of much of his former prestige. Leopold II had authority, but his successor has been able to do no more than exert influence.

To make this distinction is not to deny that influence may be as important as authority. Nor is it to say that the value of the institution of kingship is less than in former days. Souvenirs of the last twenty years of Belgian history, however, would be much less regal than the souvenirs of the nineteenth century. The King would not be shown playing a stellar rôle in high affairs of state. Albert's letters would not have the ring that characterized Leopold's. Instead of seeking to develop a colonial empire and daring to pay scant attention to world opinion, Albert would be shown consulting his ministers on methods of reforming colonial administration so as to lessen outside criticism. It would clearly appear that Demos was more and more in the saddle.

The last dozen years—more than half of Albert's reign—would make it plain, moreover, that high politics had been supplanted by hard economics as the principal business of the state. There is drama in armies and colonies and royal friendships and connections. Economics may not be, as Carlyle declared, the "dismal" science, but it certainly does not lend itself to interesting portrayal in souvenirs and "documents historiques." Since the war, Belgium's chief problems have been the procurement of outside capital to enable the industrial machine to run again, the stabilization of the franc, the funding of the war debts, and unemployment.

Impressive evidences of Belgian industrial progress are furnished by several exhibitions prepared for the centenary. King Albert has declared that Belgium has raised herself "in the economic sphere to a place with the great powers." That, indeed, has been the principal business of the state during the last decade. It is a sign that the interests and problems of kings and cabinets have undergone enormous changes during the century which has elapsed since Leopold I was elected King of the Belgians.

Are Long Waves Radio's Solution?

IF RADIO transmission were to be redesigned to serve either the city listeners or the rural listeners, but not both, there is no doubt that the rural listeners should get the decision. The urban listener has many ways of obtaining news and entertainment. The rural listener depends more largely upon radio for entertainment and timely accounts of current happenings.

To meet the needs of remote persons, increased power has been applied to many of the leading radiocasting stations of the United States. In fact, some have reached a stage called "superpower." When operating on such wattage, however, a single station ties up nation-wide use of a valuable wavelength, while covering hardly more than a quarter of the country with its program. This is a technical necessity. This same wavelength would do for four or five regional stations.

The city listener and his suburban friends probably make up the greater part of the radio audience, numerically measured. Regional stations are the answer to their needs, and many more are wanted. Approximately 150 such regional stations could be operated on the forty cleared channels now being used for forty high-powered stations.

Canada, facing this same problem, is considering an interesting departure which promises an effective solution. This is the use of so-called long waves with "super-superpower" stations. Radio in this wavelength band, 1200 to 1500 meters, as compared with the present 200 to 545 meters, is much less affected by fading and spottiness. It is technically an ideal band for the use of the increased power needed to give improved service to country listeners.

Europe has been using these longer waves for radiocasting for some time. An investigation by the Federal Radio Commission engineers into the possibilities of this work abroad would provide information which, given to Congress and the Senate, might result in a change of the present laws to solve the problem of insufficient signal coverage for the rural listener and insufficient regional channels for the urban dweller.

From a receiving viewpoint, changes would have to be made, but simple attachments for present sets are possible. The natural turnover of receivers by the rural dwellers would, in a few years, see them equipped with sets designed for this work. In most instances users would probably welcome the idea, even at extra cost, if it meant clearer and stronger signals, unspoiled by the whistling heterodyne which accompanies much of their present listening. Without doubt the wealthier radio interests would gladly carry out the experimental work necessary to work out the proposal under actual conditions. The idea appears worthy of investigation.

The Need for a Fuller Economics

A NEWSPAPER in the north of England has urged that the question of putting a tariff on certain classes of goods is a business matter which should be determined only along economic lines, without regard to political considerations. Not a startling recommendation exactly, and yet the implications reach farther than one might suppose, when it is remembered that the great preponderance of problems with which modern governments have to deal are economic. It becomes, indeed, nothing less than a proposal to hand over the guidance of national and international affairs to the dictates of economic science.

Now, economics is a study of practical utility which today is held in high general esteem, and if any proposed measure can be shown by economic theory to promise financial profit, it already has gone a long way toward winning public favor. Yet, if it is seriously proposed that government be placed upon a strictly economic basis, it becomes of considerable importance to ask whether economics is sufficiently developed and sufficiently comprehensive to provide the dominating factor in matters of public moment.

It is difficult to see how any answer but a decisive "no" can be returned to such an inquiry. For modern economics, though invaluable when its findings are checked and weighed against those suggested by other branches of thought, is too narrow and exclusive a study to form the sole guide to national life. It takes no account of some of the most essential features of human nature, and ignores the problem of justice.

It is in this latter respect that its cardinal defect is to be found. Modern economics totally excludes the conception of justice from its operations, and while this remains so any nation that acts only for its so-called economic interests is furthering the cause neither of domestic nor of international harmony. At one time economics was a branch of ethics. Some tendency to return to the attitude then current is seen in a recent examination by a group of thinkers of the doctrine of the "just price." But until some such a widening of views is accomplished, national and international action must frequently be determined by considerations higher than those of economics.

Education on the Upgrade

THE green light to go ahead seems to have flashed its message to throngs of students who enter this month through the gates of high schools and universities to win an education. Reports from many sections of the country indicate that a widely advertised business depression has not brought a decrease in the army of studiously inclined youth; indeed, records show in some instances an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent in enrollment over the registration of last year. This is particularly true of a large number of colleges and universities, and is still more strikingly in evidence in evening schools specializing in so-called "bread-and-butter" courses.

Educators are puzzled to explain the phenomenon of steadily mounting interest in education. One plausible key to the situation is probably the larger margin of leisure—in some instances actual unemployment—confronting many young people today. One young woman—temporarily out of a job—who enrolled in a course in accounting said that she had decided to study that she might not be in the same predicament again. "I feel," she said, "that if I prepare myself with a specialized training like this it won't be so difficult to obtain a position if I should be in need of one again."

As for the college youth, it is doubtless true that many are going to college because their parents are willing to make personal sacrifices to give their children a broad education adapted to a highly competitive age, and one designed to keep them in step with the times.

Perhaps the present business situation is a well disguised blessing if it is warning men and women against taking just any job that offers itself without at the same time studying to develop some talent in an endeavor to fit themselves to fill a certain position better than anyone else—if it is impressing men and women with the fact that positions do not shape themselves to fit the ability of persons wishing to fill them, but that those who would be employed must be willing also to train themselves to fit the jobs—or even to originate jobs.

Editorial Notes

Mushrooms may grow quickly, but the miniature outdoor golf courses in the United States could apparently teach them a thing or two, for, from only three such courses in 1928, there are now more than 25,000, representing an investment of more than $125,000,000.

In Hollywood they are building a racing car with two motors—one to drive the front wheels and one the rear. Some have apparently believed for quite a while that a car ought to be built with two steering wheels, one in the front and one in the back.

Forest fire towers, such as 5000 sightseers from twenty-one states climbed in North Carolina in six months this year, not only help rangers to protect the timber, but impress tourists with the beauty which trees lend to scenery.

A huddle in a vacant lot—a kickoff—fall is here!

Color and Gypsies in Bucharest

BUCHAREST is among the most colorful Balkan capitals. Carriage drivers in stately velvet robes, large numbers of vegetable and fruit vendors, carrying pairs of huge flat baskets swinging from curved sticks over their shoulders, and swarms of very active, agile gypsies, give it an appearance different from that of any other city in this part of the world.

'Tis the gypsies who sell the newspapers. Men, women and children, even down to the tiniest tots, are engaged in this occupation. They begin very early in the day with the ten morning papers, awakening the inhabitants of the city with their shrill cries. Again at about 12 o'clock they rush out of the newspaper street, which is in the very middle of the town, like an impetuous torrent, roaring at the top of their voices: "Special edition, special edition." These noon papers are not special editions at all, but two new dailies which try to gain readers by appearing when there is no other paper on the market and when many people are going to dinner.

* * *

But the energetic gypsies have learned that if they tear up and down the street crying, "Special, special," curious persons will snatch up the papers to see what it's all about. These torrents soon subside, for the noon papers do not find many buyers, but again at half past three further streams of gypsies, with hair and skirts flying, pour from the street of newspapers, shrieking: "Battle," "Truth" and "Future," the names of the afternoon dailies. The furiousness of this afternoon attack gradually diminishes, yet up until late in the evening "Battle" and "Truth" continue to be dinned into your ears.

And then, after all the little gypsies and most of their mammas and sisters have gone home, at just about midnight, the streets are filled with the resounding cries of: "Reform, Reform," uttered by men who are surely the champion shouters of gypsydom and who usually add the word "spechiale." What person with normal curiosity at the witching hour of midnight, when all events seem doubly important, could resist buying a paper if he saw a gypsy running down the street, waving an alleged "special," and excitedly yelling as though he were trying to stop a train. But if you should succumb and buy this "Reform," you would be greatly disappointed, for it is usually full of particularly dull political opinions.

* * *

The gypsies here, however, do much more than distribute the news. They are also vendors of fragrance and beauty. All day long and every evening until far after midnight gypsy women sit on the streets behind large baskets of roses, carnations, flags, asters and daisies, which they sell at incredibly low prices, while others, somewhat more active, pass from restaurant to restaurant, and between other eating places, with baskets of flowers on their heads, enticingly offering their wares at every table.

Besides this, during all the summer months gypsy girls go about the streets carrying on their heads heavy, cloth-covered troughs hewn from single pieces of wood and filled with boiled corn on the cob. Whenever the shouts of one of them induces a customer to buy, she stops, puts her heavy load down on the sidewalk, removes a yellow ear from beneath the thick white covering, liberally sprinkles it with salt, collects a nickel and, replacing her heavy crown, walks on.

Yet baskets of flowers and troughs of roasting ears are not the heaviest things these Bucharest gypsy women carry, for if you pass the numerous new high buildings going up in many parts of the city, you will see that it is gypsy girls and their mothers who carry bricks, mortar, and pails of cement up the rickety ladders and improvised stairways.

* * *

And at night it is their brothers and cousins who compose the bands, the music from which the Rumanians so enjoy hearing as they sit in outdoor restaurants from nine in the evening until two in the morning. The gypsy leader, ever smiling or laughing, and continually moving his feet and hands and body in time with his music, seems as tireless as his agile, barefooted sister rushing down the street selling papers, though not quite as "fetching" as she is when, relying on the compassion of age for coaxing tots, she looks up at you out of shiny, black eyes, makes white teeth smile through thin, dark lips, executes a funny little dance, and asks you not to expect any change back from the nickel you gave her for a three-cent paper.

In addition to these dark-skinned children there are also many barefooted Rumanian boys wearing long white shirts and white pants, selling walnuts and peanuts, almonds and candles, almost the whole night through. Daily existence here is a ceaseless, sparkling, relentless game. Barefooted, ragged girls and boys mingle with many of the most stylishly dressed people in Europe, selling them flowers or papers, or singing them songs, expecting and receiving generosity, and they all get on together, smiling and jesting with very little envy or class enmity, each trying to live and willing to let live. R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

A PARIS publishing house, recently founded by two young Americans, has hit upon the ingenious idea of marketing the works of writers without their names. It is the view of the two partners in the venture that merit and not the reputation of the author should count. And carrying out their plan, they are carefully withholding their own names, although that of their firm and their business is well advertised. In setting forth their new departure in publishing, the partners expressed their ideas as follows:

Writers to Be Anonymous

We aim to put the stress on the artist's work and not on his name. It does away with the individual spotlight, and the work stands or falls by itself. Who built Notre Dame? Who sculped the Winged Victory? Who wrote Homer? The audience has no name. It is anonymous. The artist by renouncing his name establishes a common bond with the audience. At a time when the world needs unifying and universal faith, our venture will be a step in that direction.

The first volumes will be published this fall and are now in process of printing.

* * *

At last the Grands Boulevards—Paris's famous "Main Street"—are free of repair construction work that so disfigured them the last spring and summer. Between the Faubourg Montmartre and the Rue d'Hauteville the greater part of the surface is now repaved with wooden blocks, a great advance over the old and rather bumpy paving. The improvement of the famous thoroughfare was greatly needed, but was repeatedly delayed because of the reluctance of the city authorities to handicap the street. However, it was at last undertaken and, while the construction work considerably marred the charm of the avenue for the last tourist season, it will be more beautiful than ever for the next. The Grands Boulevards constitute a single thoroughfare stretching from the Madeleine to the Bastille, a distance of about two and a half miles. The character of the boulevards continually changes. At the upper end they are popular and as they run westward they become more luxurious. The names change almost every block. The word boulevard had originally the significance of "bulwark," and the Grands Boulevards follow the line of the ramparts which were erected in the fourteenth century and fortified still farther in the succeeding century. Under Louis XIV they marked the northern limits of the city.

"Main Street" Now Repaved

* * *

In recognition of her enterprise and ability in directing Excelsior, Paris illustrated newspaper, Mme. Paul Dupuy, French newspaper publisher, was recently promoted to the grade of officer in the Legion of Honor. Mme. Dupuy was recommended for the distinction by the Ministry for Labor, for "her clear intelligence and for the organization which she has given the journal during the time of her management." She was named a Knight of the Legion in 1921 at the request of the Ministry of War for her work on behalf of the soldiers. Mme. Dupuy is more widely known in the United States for her ownership of the Petit Parisien, the famous Paris daily which, with its 2,500,000 daily circulation, is one of the greatest in the world.

Mme. Dupuy Receives Honor

* * *

To gather material for the "prehistoric" section of the International Colonial Exposition which opens its gates in April, 1931, in Paris, Maj. Benard le Pontois is leading an anthropological expedition into the heart of the Sahara. His purpose is to bring back a collection of prehistoric objects and implements used some 15,000 to 20,000 years ago by the inhabitants of what is now the vast Sahara Desert. Major le Pontois has a world reputation as an expert on prehistoric studies. His excavations will be at Insalah, Tanesrouft, Goa and Hoggar. The expedition, which will be absent about four months, will traverse the Sahara in giant motorcars, operated by Diesel motors. It will keep in constant touch with civilization by means of powerful radio equipment. Two motion-picture operators are being taken along to take sound pictures of the Sahara tribesmen. Although financed by France the expedition is being sponsored by the International Institute or Anthropology.

Way, Way Back in the Sahara

* * *

One of the new and beautiful sights that the Paris visitor must be sure to see, if the opportunity presents, is the night illumination of the historic Notre Dame. The great cathedral is lighted up only on special occasions, the first time being this year's celebration of "La Ville Lumière." The system used is indirect and concealed illumination which, when in full glow, brings out the whole structure in a soft yet clear light, so much so that the gargoyles, towers and details of the sculpture are to be clearly made out from the Place du Parvais, the great area before the edifice.

See Notre Dame Lighted at Night

* * *

The newspapers of late have carried pictures and stories about some daring water cyclists who have proposed to paddle their way across the English Channel. This unquestionably is a high adventure, but water cycling is an old sport in France. As long as twenty years ago water cycles appeared on the Seine and Marne, and they became for a time quite popular in some of the suburbs on the latter river. They are still to be hired at popular riverside resorts in much the same manner as pleasure boats, at so much an hour. They are very simple to operate and on a placid stream as safe as a rowboat.

Come for a Ride Over the Channel

* * *

Plans are being completed by the French telephone administration for the complete replacement of the present obsolete system with modern equipment. Four of the smaller suburban exchanges are now automatics, but the greater part of Paris is still using the old cumbersome system. Interestingly enough, it was an American communications engineer, R. G. Brown—who recently visited Paris for the first time in many years—who some fifty years ago installed the beginnings of the French telephone system. He came as engineer-electrician of the old Edison Telephone Company in Paris, which was shortly thereafter merged with the other organization in the field known as the Gower Company. During his visit in Paris recently, Mr. Brown stated:

Phone System to Be Modernized

Much of the installation now in service is practically the same as I placed in operation decades ago. Although they have some of the best telephone engineers in the world here, no great renovations or changes in the system have been made because of inadequate appropriations. However, now I believe the Government has recognized the need of more efficient telephonic communications, and is setting about accomplishing the necessary modernizations.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts

The Colophon in Use Today

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the definition of "colophon" given in the Monitor of August 12. It said that a colophon was an inscription placed at the end of a book "in the early days of printing" and contained the information now usually found on the title-page.

Colophons were used long before printing. Speaking of the colophon, Edward Johnston says in his book, "Writing, Illuminating and Lettering":

> The colophon, generally distinguished from the text by a smaller or different hand, and, especially in early printed books, by colour or other decorative treatment, occurs at the end of a book, where it is the traditional right of the penman and the printer to add a statement or a symbolical device. The name (of craftsmen and assistants), time, and place are commonly stated, preferably quite simply. . . . Any reasonable matter concerning the text, the materials, methods, lettering, or ornament, and an account of the number of leaves and their size, etc., may be added. But the craftsman, properly and modestly keeping his name off the title page, is at liberty to exercise his right, marking the end of and signing his work in any way he chooses, even in a speech or a sentiment, provided the form of the colophon be unobtrusive and its language natural.

The colophon is in quite general use today by those who write beautiful manuscript books.

MARGARET T. HOLDEN JONES.
Member of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators, London, Eng.